

# The Mining Journal

## RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1246.—VOL. XXIX.

London, Saturday, July 9, 1859.

STAMPED.....SIXPENCE.  
UNSTAMPED.....FIVEPENCE.

R. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,  
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, (established 15 years), having resolved to  
his business, begs to intimate that he BUYS and SELLS every description of  
SHS and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES, RAILWAYS, DOCKS, CANALS,  
her securities, particularly BRITISH MINING SHARES, in which dividends are  
paying 15 to 20 per cent. per annum, with perfect freedom from any kind of risk;  
speculative (or progressive) shares frequently yield large and immediate profits,  
bought. Advice given to capitalists by letter, or personally.

Crofts refers the readers of the Journal to his weekly review of the market, on  
the 15th. The present moment presents peculiar opportunities for investments on a  
small scale.

Prospectus of the "CONNCORE MINING COMPANY" may be had of Mr. Crofts,  
who undertakes to forward applications for shares (accompanied by the deposit of £5,  
or a commission of 2½ per cent. on the number allotted, and to use his influence  
with the company to procure the allotments for the full number applied for,  
etc. The number of applications already made indicating that the shares will be  
absorbed, delay may prove prejudicial to the interests of capitalists.

Office hours, Ten to Five.

JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET,  
MINING SHARE DEALER.

BUYER of Herodfoot, Craven Moor, Marke Valley, Cradock Moor, Great Wheal  
Lady Bertha, Great Alfred Consols, Wheal Welcome, &c.  
Ler of Devon Great Consols, Wheal Harriet, Ludcott, East Tresus, and 25 Cornish  
Consols, at 27s. 6d. per share.

B. BRENCHLEY, 19, TOKENHOUSE YARD,  
LONDON, is a BUYER or SELLER in the following for cash, at nett prices,  
immediate delivery:—  
Herodfoot, North Bassett,  
Kitty (Lelant). Providence,  
Kelly Bray. South Caradon.  
Lady Bertha. Stray Park.  
Mary Ann. St. Ives Consols.  
Murgery. West Seton.  
Marazot. West Caradon.  
And in any other bona fide mine.—Bankers: London and Westminster.

MR. LELEAN, 4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD  
STREET, has FOR SALE SHARES in ESTABLISHED DIVIDEND MINES,  
paying at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum regularly, in bi-monthly or quarterly  
payments; also, a great many SHARES in PROGRESSIVE MINES, where  
certain. The market prices of the day are governed by the supply and demand,  
without reference to the bona fide merits of the concern.

LELEAN, who has had nine years' experience, considers the present a most favourable  
opportunity for investing in this description of property, and will be happy to advise  
capitalists in making a judicious selection. Commission 1½ per cent.

LELEAN's "Daily Price List of Mining Shares, and Closing Price of Consols,"  
subscription, £2 2s.; half-yearly, £1 1s.; quarterly, 10s. 6d.; post free.

subscription, £2 2s.; half-yearly, £1 1s.; quarterly, 10s. 6d.; post free.

VIDEND MINES, well selected, are the BEST of all PUBLIC  
INVESTMENTS, paying, as they do (in dividends every two or three months),  
20 to 30 per cent. per annum. NON-DIVIDEND MINES, carefully chosen,  
Mr. WATSON, having 14 years' experience in every department of mining and  
engineering, together with an extensive and regular correspondence with mining  
and others in Cornwall, Devon, and elsewhere, is enabled to judge of and select  
of intrinsic value.

EVIDENCE MINES.—A SPECIAL REPORT has just been  
made on this mine, and was published in PETER WATSON'S WEEKLY  
CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST of yesterday.

SPECIAL REPORT (WEEKLY) APPEARS IN  
PETER WATSON'S "MINING CIRCULAR," by his own Agents. ABRIDGED  
ITS are given, and important information on the present and future operations  
of mines throughout Cornwall and Devon, with advice thereon as to pur-  
chase of shares.

who desire to have copies regularly sent them will be supplied for an annual  
subscription of £1 1s., or 6d. per copy.

PETER WATSON,  
and Foreign Stock, Share, and Mining Offices,  
3, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

BERT OLDREY, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING  
BROKER, 2, FINCH LANE (adjoining the City Bank), LONDON, E.C.  
a of commission for buying or selling shares in mines, railways, or banks, for  
an application. Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

NING OFFICES.—JOHN GEDHILL AND CO., MINE  
AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS, have  
VALUABLE COAL, LEAD, AND COPPER MINING SETTS TO DISPOSE  
of them they can fully recommend, and are prepared to communicate information and  
advice to bona fide parties. They are also BUYERS and SELLERS of SHARES of  
the DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES.

NING OFFICES, NEWTON ABBOTT, DEVON.  
M. TREMAYNE AND CO. beg to inform their numerous friends and the  
that they have OPENED THE ABOVE OFFICES as MINE SHAREBROKERS,  
PREPARED TO BUY AND SELL SHARES at market prices, on commission,  
would specially draw attention to the Newton and Ashburton district, which is  
up some most promising mines, among which may be enumerated Ashburton  
Wheat Addams, Tavener, Devon New Copper Mines, Wheat Emma, Wheat Ex-  
Frank Mills, Wheal Frances, Huntington, Siford Consols, South Devon Iron,  
St. Haze. Mines inspected and reported on by competent agents.

NEY GOULD SHARP, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,  
OFFICES, 32, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.,  
and SELLS STOCKS and SHARES of every description, at the closest market  
BRITISH MINE SHARES (well selected) are the MOST PROFITABLE  
MENTS of the day. DIVIDEND SHARES pay 12 to 20 per cent. per annum  
value of the shares, while PROGRESSIVE MINE SHARES often advance  
20 per cent. in price a few months after purchase. SOUND ADVICE AND  
SE INFORMATION to CAPITALISTS and others, given personally or by  
a communication as above.

M. S. RICHARDS, MINING, STOCK, AND SHARE-  
BROKER, No. 27, AUSTINFRIARS, returns his best thanks to those gentlemen  
to whom he has had the honour to receive orders during the past six months, and begs  
to state that he intends giving the most unmitting attention to all business  
to him, and hopes thereby to ensure their approval, and the recommendations  
of friends.

RICHARDS has business in Dividend Shares paying from 10 to 20 per cent. Also, in  
stocks that are likely to advance very considerably within a very short period.  
the most approved dividend and progressive mines sent free upon application.

Terms, 1½ per cent. commission.

Letters or communications addressed to Mr. M. S. RICHARDS, 27, Austinfriars,  
will receive immediate attention.—Dated July 8, 1859.

J. F. H. HEARN, of 4, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON,  
TRANSACTS every description of BUSINESS in the PURCHASE and SALE  
SHRS, at a commission of 2½ per cent. Charlotte, £2 2s. 6d. per share,  
10 to 20; dividend, two-monthly; South Frances, £180 per share, pays £2 monthly. To  
the, and such sound dividend companies, Mr. Hearn directs immediate attention:  
advocates Butler and Bertha, £4 5s.; Old Tolgus, £22 10s.; Butler and Bassett  
£3 ½ to £3 ¼; South Butler and West Penstruthal, £1 ¼; Carnwass, £1 to £1 ½.

NING SHARES FOR SALE, FOR IMMEDIATE CASH:—  
Alfred Cons., 26 ½. 50 Early Bertha, 22s. 6d. 20 Trelowarren, £2 2s. 6d.  
50 North Dartmoor, £2 ½. 50 Vale of Towy, 12s. 6d.  
Catherine and Jane, 8s. 6d. 50 Day United, 22s. 6d.  
Cornish Minerals, £2. 50 North Downs, £2 ½.  
Bassett, £10 4s. 50 North Miners, £2 ½.  
Tolgus, £50. 50 North Roskar, £1 ½.  
100 Early Bertha, 22s. 6d. 50 Wheal Addams, 5s. 9d.  
50 North Frances, £2 ½.  
100 Rosewarne, £1 ¼. 50 Wheal Charlotte, 4s. 9d.  
50 St. Day United, 22s. 6d. 50 Wheal Henry, 18s. 6d.  
50 St. Day United, 22s. 6d. 1 United Mines, £10 5s.  
50 St. Condurrow, 10s. 9d. 1 Wheal Grylls, £2 2s. 6d.  
200 Caradon Hooper, £2 ½. 100 South Corn Brea, £2 ½.  
20 Trewetha, 17s. 6d. 20 South Phoenix, 20s.  
1 Trelowarren, £2 ½. 10 E. Gunnis Lake, £2 ½.  
50 Tamar, £2 ½. 20 Wheal Harriett, 22s. 6d.  
20 Tincroft, £2 ½.

Apply to W. M. MICHELL, 3, Austinfriars, London, E.C.

GEORGE BUDGE, 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS,  
LONDON, has FOR SALE: 5 Wheal Margaret; 2 Wheal Caradon, £120; 50  
Tolgus, £2 ½; 10 Great Sheba, £2 ½; 5 Old Tolgus, £2 ½; 20 Great Alfred;  
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Provost, £2 ½; 25 Butler and Bassett; 10 North Roskar, £18 10s. 6d.; 50 North Rhine,  
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10 North Croft, £2 ½; 4 Rosewarne; 20 Hingston Down, £2 ½; 100 Catherine  
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## THE BOG LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Divided into 6000 shares of £5 each. Deposit, 5s. per share.  
Incorporated by Act of Parliament 19 and 20 Vict., cap. 47, sec. 4 and 5, Jan., 1856.  
The profits arising from former workings exceed £1,000,000 sterling.

## DIRECTORS.

A. P. CLAYTON, Esq., Combe Bank.  
RICHARD WOOD, Esq., Pen-y-Nant, Ruabon.  
D. T. JOHNSON, Esq., 15, Cannon-street West.  
WILLIAM HIND, Esq., St. John's Wood.  
With power to add to their number.

BANKERS—Bank of London.

SOLICITOR—E. A. Marsden, Esq., 4, Saxe-lane.

CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER—Mr. Josiah Hugo Hitchins, of Devon Great Consols.

ENGINEER—Mr. William Matthews, of Devon Great Consols.

RESIDENT AGENTS—Capt. M. Ridge and W. Kneebone.

SECRETARY—Mr. Thomas Fuller.

OFFICES—51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

## PROSPECTUS.

This extensive and valuable mineral property has been granted by Henry Lyster, Esq., of Rowton Castle, Salop, and extends for nearly two square miles, and has yielded above one million sterling profit to the former proprietors, principally from a course of ore below the alluvial level, to the 163. Rich deposits of lead ore have recently been discovered above the alluvial level, and new lodes opened not before discovered, which will be intersected by short cross-cuts from the levels below.

The mines are surrounded by the celebrated Snailbeach, the richest lead mine in the world, Pennine, Gravels, White Grit, Rotton Castle, and others. These mines produce one-tenth of all the lead in England.

Considering the many advantages of this mine, the vast improvements in machinery, and the great demand for lead, it is strongly affirmed that this property will be found one of the most productive in the kingdom for lead ore.

The mines have been under development by a private company of adventurers, for satisfactorily proving their value previous to their introduction to the mining world; having in view to work them upon a scale commensurate with their reported but now ascertained importance, they have expended £2500 in the purchase of the lease, valued at £7500, also a large amount in clearing levels, erection of drawing engine and other machinery, and made valuable discoveries of lead, which justify the most sanguine expectations of the mines proving to be rich in lead ore.

The operations during the past two months, upon a limited scale, have resulted in the most beneficial results. Ten men have raised sufficient lead to pay 50 per cent. profit, which multiplied, the yield of lead ore is estimated to justify continuous dividends of at least 20 per cent.

The great impetus which the proposed capital will give will fully develop the resources of the property, that gradually increased dividends may be relied on as the works proceed; and each level drained will add to the immediate returns of lead ore.

The capital has been fixed at £40,000, in shares of £5 each, a sum most ample to effectually prove the mine, 5s. of which is to be paid at the time of application, and the remainder as found necessary, but any person may pay up in advance, and be allowed 6 per cent. discount thereon.

Full power will be given to the directors to increase the present staff of miners, as found necessary, although the capital be not fully subscribed for, so that no time shall be lost in bringing this valuable mine into a profitable position.

The present proprietors, being impressed with the value of the mine, have consented to take the whole of their interest, £7500, in paid-up shares, leaving £32,500 available, if required, for contingent expenses attending the formation of the company and working capital, which sum is considered as a safe investment, and will repay an amount of interest far exceeding all known securities.

The important geological features of the strata have attracted the attention and excited the admiration of experienced mineralogists, including Sir Roderick Murchison, who has pronounced the Bog Mine to be one of the richest in the kingdom. Its reputation throughout this great lead district bears out the opinion that immediate returns for the capital expended will accrue upon further development.

The buildings on the mine consist of count-house, carpenters' and smiths' shop, dwelling house, whinstone, engine, dressing-rooms, and a commodious chapel and school-rooms.

The company being registered under the Joint Stock Act of 1856-1857, with limited liability, no shareholder can be liable for more than the amount of shares held.

## REPORT.

June 4, 1859.—Agreeably to your request, I beg to hand you my report of this mine. The pitch in the back of the 40, south of Bunting's shaft, on the north lode, is looking well for a good course of ore; and the south end is now yielding above 2½ tons of lead, worth £40 per fathom. In the back of this level we have two stoves, yielding above 15 cwt. of lead, worth £12 per fathom. The 40, driving west of Office shaft, upon a caunter lode, is looking well for a large bunch of ore. The men have cut into a leader of lead, worth full £15 per fathom. We are progressing satisfactorily in clearing up different places through the mine, and shall continue opening up and clearing the north lode, when I fully expect to set several good pitches on tribute; indeed, it is my belief there is a great quantity of ore ground standing which will pay handsome profits from this place alone, independent of other places above the 50 fm. level, which will yield hundreds of tons of lead ore. To prove this valuable mine commensurate with its importance, I would advise an 80-in. cylinder engine to be erected in the engine-house over the old engine-shaft, which is in good condition, and can soon be made perfect. This shaft should be cleared up from the boat level, 50 fathoms deep, down to the 160 fathom level, which can be done for £5 per fathom, the contractor being supplied with materials, &c. This would be a saving of time and money, and I believe, from the information obtained from former workers, this shaft is the right place to command the mine to the 160 fm. level; below which I would advise it to be continued perpendicular, and not upon the underlie of the lode. The machinery will work much easier, and prevent breakages. The ground in each level is most congenial for lead, and can be driven at a low prior to intersect the lodes in each level as the sinking continues. At Bunting's shaft I would recommend a 60-in. cylinder to be erected, which will enable us to clear up the mine quickly, and make handsome returns of lead as we go down. It is my decided opinion, supported also by all the old experienced miners that have worked in the mine, that thousands of tons of lead ore will be raised long before we reach the bottom. Upon the above advice being carried out, it is the universal opinion that the Bog Mine will prove, not only equal to its rich neighbour Snailbeach, but the richest lead mine in the kingdom, and pay to the fortunate shareholders very large and continuous dividends upon the development of the mine, for the capital expended.

Thomas Fuller, Esq.

Application for prospectuses, forms and plans, may be made to Messrs. GLEDHILL and Co., Leeds; also, THOMAS LEWIS, Esq., Carr's-lane, Birmingham; THOMAS GOSS, Esq., Bath; the Lion Hotel, Shrewsbury; and at the office of the company, 51, Threadneedle-street, London, where every information may be obtained.

THEODOLITES, LEVELS, CIRCUMFERENTERS, MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, SCALES, RULES, TAPES, T-SQUARES, &c.—JOHN ARCHBUTT, 20, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LAMBETH, near Astley's Theatre, respectfully calls attention to his stock of the above articles, manufactured by superior workmen. The prices will be found considerably lower than ever charged for articles of similar quality. An illustrated price list forwarded free on application: 8 in. dumb level, complete, six guineas; 10 in. ditto, eight guineas; 14 in. ditto, ten guineas; with compass, one guinea each extra; best 5 in. theodolite, divided on silver, eighteen guineas.

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NEW PATENT ACT, 1852.—Mr. CAMPIN, having advocated Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the *Mining Journal*, &c., is now READY TO ADVISE AND ASSIST INVENTORS IN OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.

The Circular of Information, gratis, upon application to the Patent Office and Designs Registry, 156, Strand.

## INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.

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OVOC, COUNTY WICKLOW, IRELAND.

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## PROSPECTUS.

The object of the company is to purchase the lease of, and to work on a more extended scale, the well-known and valuable mineral property of Connorree, which for some years past has been worked successfully by individual resources for sulphur ore or iron pyrites, and now sends from 8000 to 9000 tons annually to Liverpool and other markets. The mine, however, can be developed to any extent; hence the desire to secure the command of capital, by the formation of the present company.

The lease under which the present works are prosecuted was granted in 1838 for 31 years, expiring consequently in 1869, but the vendors have an agreement for a new lease for 41 years, to date from the formation of this company, at a royalty of 1-16th on all produce, due without sleeping rent of any kind.

The seat consists of four townlands—Connorree, 227 acres; Stroughmore, 376 acres; Kilmacoo, 751 acres; and Ballynaharney, 414 acres: making together 1770 statute acres, situate in the parish of Castle Coole, in the County of Wicklow. It is the most eastern, and one of the largest and most important seats in the mineral district of the celebrated Vale of Ovoca. Connorree is about eight Irish miles from the town and shipping port of Wicklow, about 800 ft. above the level of the sea, and lies compactly for mining operations. By the expenditure of a comparatively small outlay, the immense lodes which pass through the whole seat (nearly two miles in extent) would be developed in a manner highly remunerative to the shareholders. There is a 50-horse power engine at work on the mine, and the whole of the works are in good working order.

The present workings are to the depth of 80 fms., and at every 10 fms. levels have been driven, from which at the western end a large trade has been carried on, and thousands of tons of ore have been raised and sold.

The ores consist of massive iron pyrites or sulphur ore, and small granular pyrites, a disintegration of the larger ore. The latter has the appearance of black oxide of copper, but consists of quantities of minute crystals of the sulphide of copper, and in bulk, as raised, contains from 1 to 1½ per cent. of copper, 4 to 5 ozs. of silver, and averages 30 per cent., or 6 cwt. of pure sulphur to the ton of ore. The large lode of this ore, in the 60 fm. level, is upwards of 30 ft. wide, and produced in many instances from 4 to 18 ozs. of silver; in 10,000 tons it has averaged 8 to 9 ozs. per ton.

The lodes show themselves boldly throughout the whole seat. The great quartz lode on the hill, in the townland of Kilmacoo, is upwards of 20 fms. wide from the north to the south wall. It can be traced many hundred fathoms in length, and a sink on the lode recently made has proved very satisfactory, the ground being most favourable, and presenting indications of copper ore rather than for sulphur ore. The water, at 8 fms. in depth, was too quick in the sink to prosecute the trial without a small steam-engine, but fully justifying a further trial.

In the townland of Kilmacoo, and immediately adjoining those of Connorree and Stroughmore, the lode crops out at the surface, showing a strong gossan back, with every indication of a large and productive lode in depth. The 35 fathom level, driven nearly 150 fms. into Kilmacoo, now connects the new or eastern part of the mine with the old or western part. This level developed a large and promising lode, consisting of quartz, flookan, and in some places good bunches of sulphur ore, with spots or stones of copper ore. After extending this level for nearly a quarter of a mile, the 50 fm. level was driven east into Kilmacoo, and the lode intersected, where it is from 20 to 25 feet wide, very wet, and the water coppery. The lode at this point is composed of black shale and quartz, mixed with sulphur ore, having flookan to the north. About 50 fms. have been driven on this lode, and the end is now fast approaching the productive ground in the upper level.

The water from the surface percolates through the various coppery and sulphur veins, and, mixing with the water in the various levels, falls into and is concentrated in the lowest part of the mine. This water holds a great quantity of copper, as well as sulphuric acid, in solution, and forms a source of no inconsiderable profit to the mine. After being discharged by the engine, the water is conducted through settling pits to wooden slides, or launders, which are filled with scrap iron and old metals, broken into small pieces, when the copper is precipitated on the iron, and being brushed off several times during each day falls into wooden hatches. The precipitate is dried on hot plates, and forms what is called precipitate of copper, which is extremely valuable. Between 20 and 25 tons of this is made during the year, increasing or decreasing in quantity as the season may be wet or dry, averaging 36 per cent. of copper, and realising nearly £36 per ton. This operation could be greatly and profitably increased, and could be made of remunerative profit to the shareholders, if this channel of income alone were prosecuted.

After the strength of the water has been exhausted by the precipitation of the copper that was held in solution, a large quantity (about 60 tons per annum from the present limited workings) of oxide of iron, or yellow ochre, is deposited in the settling ponds, which from time to time is allowed to run off into the river, which may be turned to profitable account on the extension of the railway hereafter referred to. It is also now evident that the large amount of zinc in the water that runs to waste will be made a source of considerable profit. The analysis of the water, showing only 63½ grs. of copper per gallon, returns a profit, whilst the zinc, 33½ grs. per gallon, has hitherto been wholly neglected. This amount, or a greater portion of the same, can be obtained by precipitation by sulphurated hydrogen gas, manufactured on the premises at a low cost, out of the poorer sulphur ores holding 2½ per cent. of copper, and 21½ per cent. of sulphur; and some portion of the sulphur of these may also become available. The following quantities of all ores were raised, shipped, and sold in the years 1856, 1857, and 1858:—

## SULPHUR AND COPPER.

In 1856 ..... Tons 7832

## Original Correspondence.

## THE ACADIAN IRON, AND GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Sir,—I cannot help thinking that the decision of the arbitrators on the question of the Acadian Iron Company with the Ordnance Department, as reported in your last Journal, is not based on very good grounds, it is without reference to strength or adaptability for the purpose, but from its merely containing silicon, it is rejected. Has it not been that in their original contract for the sale of this pig-iron a stipulation was introduced that it should not contain silicon? If this were so, then its existence in the pig-iron delivered was a sufficient ground for its rejection. I am very strongly of opinion that no pig-iron is entirely free from silicon or silica. Ores of iron of every description contain silica in greater or less proportion. All fuels contain it; and I fancy few samples of limestone are found without it; and if this be the case, the operation of a blast-furnace, the fluxes used, the degree of temperature, the state of the atmosphere, the fluidity of the cinder, and half a dozen other things, which, from their nature, are subject to varying influences, must all be reduced to the most accurate regularity before this same silicon is got certainly rid of.

The Acadian iron is, I believe, made in cold-blast furnaces, in which charcoal is the fuel. If this be so, the price at which it was sold was not an extraordinary one. I have smelted all the ores which are used in the Acadian furnaces; and with a flux of the limestone of this district and the very lean clay ironstone of Harrington I made in our charcoal furnace a pig-iron of very good quality; and I presume the pig-iron delivered by them at Woolwich would not differ materially from that which I made. But, if I may venture an opinion in a matter in which so eminent a man as Wm. Fairbairn has pronounced a judgment, I should say that as chemical analysis can give no indication of the density, atomic arrangement, or other physical and mechanical characteristics of a pig of iron, or a casting from it, it ought not to be solely relied on, nor can I believe that it has been so in this case until I see the report in full.

The company with whom I am connected are the only makers of charcoal pig-iron in Britain; and although the pig-iron of Russia, Sweden, and Norway, and that made at Porto-Novo, Madras, have all been tried against our make, we hold our own in the market, and have seldom to seek for orders. You well remember in the war with Russia how superior the Russian guns were found to be in wear, durability, and strength to those with which our army and fleet were supplied; and you would suppose that if our charcoal pig-iron, which so successfully competes with that of Russia, were used at Woolwich the result could not fail to be satisfactory. But an opportunity has been afforded; our pig-iron has been supplied there, and although I feel confident that there never was better pig-iron put into the hands of a caster, we are not favoured with any orders from the department. I should not be at any loss to account for this if it has only been subjected to a merely chemical test, for I fear it may contain silicon, as the Lindal Moor hematite ore, from which it is made, does contain about 3 per cent. of this earth (little in comparison to other ores); and though we are most careful in the purity and proper regulation of the fluxes used, and the pressure and quantity of blast, and although our cinder is as fluid as milk and almost as transparent as glass, I will not attest to its freedom from silicon,—of which, by the bye, we do not know so very much yet—do we? My own notion is that, although the paternity of silicon may be a little doubtful, red tape in some of its stages is somewhat akin to it. I believe that in this instance they have been on too intimate terms, and that our authorities cannot yet see the advantage of going in for a good article, but would rather stick to the old way, forgetting that the coke pig-iron of the present is not always quite so good as that which our grandfathers made, and that ordnance made from this coke iron now will not always prove sound, strong, and trustworthy.

Nenland Furnace, Ulverstone, July 6.

THOMAS ROPER.

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE IRON.

Sir,—My letter, which appeared in the *Mining Journal* of June 25, seems to have given great offence in many quarters. In last Monday's *Daily Telegraph* appears a letter signed "A Looker On," who denies that 1 ton of iron can be produced from 50 cwt. of mine and 30 cwt. of fuel. In reply to this observation, it is only necessary for me to say that the thing is accomplished regularly. This *observant* "Looker On" next proceeds to state that there is neither coal or limestone in Northamptonshire. Why, this respectable gentleman must be in a state of somnolency. No limestone in Northamptonshire! there are few counties, if any, that possess more limestone. It is perfectly unnecessary to say more about the remarks in the letter referred to; the whole of it is entire nonsense, and shows most clearly that "Looker On" has been a very careless observer of subjects which he professes to know so much, and yet knows so little about. What statements I made I can readily prove at any time.

Heyford, near Weedon, July 6.

WILLIAM BROWN.

## ON METALLIC MINING IN SCOTLAND.—No. II.

Sir,—In continuing my remarks on this subject, I must again refer to the locality described in my former letter. The mines alluded to are the Old Black Craig, Minnigaff, and Creemore. The first-named has been at one period undoubtedly the most extensive lead-producing mine in the kingdom. In my opinion it is, comparatively, still in its infancy; and that if prosecuted, in depth it will be found to be richer than ever. It is scarcely possible to see finer indications than are to be found in the adit level at that mine. The exudations and concretions from the country are extraordinary, giving ample evidence of the highly mineralised state of the strata. Strange indeed does it appear that such splendid formations should be so heedlessly neglected; still when wealth so enormous as must once have been here, was so easily procured, plethora begat carelessness, and carelessness begat neglect: it can scarcely be accounted for in any other way. The property, I am told, is held by gentlemen of London, who, if they choose, have abundance of capital at command. Should this meet their eyes, they may rely on it they can scarcely do a greater benefit to themselves than by giving the Old Black Craig an efficient trial.

The Minnigaff is being wrought in first-rate style, and will ere long tell its own tale, in language unmistakeable even to the most obstinate enemy of mining. This property was, until lately, utterly neglected—the shaft and levels allowed to run together; in fact, the mine was virtually abandoned. The well-practised eyes of the Cornishman, however, detected in the refuse and burrows of the mine certain symptoms that were to them convincing enough, and almost single handed they undertook the difficult and expensive task of clearing out the old shafts and levels, a work of no ordinary character, as will be understood when it is stated that a run of ground had taken place from surface to the 25 fathom level, and that whole oak trees, 20 inches square, were snapped like match timber, and these, too, by dozens; still, *labor omnia vincit*, the work progressed, and all was rendered safe. As we have before said, the mine has become a great prize for the energetic and persevering adventurers. It is next to a certainty that were equal endeavours, and half the expenses incurred at the neighbouring property used, equal benefits would arise. In making these statements we have no personal benefit whatever, either past, present, or future; we do so from a sincere desire to see this noble district worthily mined, feeling assured the attempt would stimulate greater exertions, not only in the immediate locality, but would attract so much attention to Scotland's great resources and facilities as would certainly direct the current of mining speculation to our home reserves, instead of squandering them on foreign and doubtful schemes.

Near the granite works of the Liverpool Corporation, the whole country abounds with metallic minerals. Stirling also, as well as the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, contains extremely valuable veins, amongst which silver ore of great purity has been met with. I have seen fine examples of native of silver from the latter. This, by its character, convinced me a large deposit existed. I have no doubt a strict search would reveal many. Near Castle Douglas fine gossans may be seen, called by the people ochres; but such ochres in almost any other spot would be called by a very different appellation, and be converted into widely different purposes.

I fear I occupy too large a space in your valuable Journal by the mere allusion to so confined a subject for the present; but I assure you I purpose returning to it again, when another district shall be noticed. In the meantime, I beg those who are interested to visit the spots mentioned, see for themselves, and they will be at once convinced, from personal observation, that they have only to exert a little confidence, expend a little capital, and encourage the miner, when they shall reap a handsome and lasting reward.

The Scotch make excellent underground men when taught, are willing

and able to be so, and are, like all others, much improved in standing by being connected with mining pursuits.—July 5. GEO. HENWOOD.

## UNDERGROUND MINING MACHINERY.

Sir,—Great credit is due to "Cornish Practical" for bringing forward a subject which has been too long neglected—Underground Mining Machinery. I have no doubt there are many of your readers who entertain similar views to your correspondents, "Cornish Practical" and "Mine Agent" (South Wales), on mining machinery; and to repeat the words of the latter, "I cannot imagine how in these days of improvement any engineer, or pitman, could for a moment dream of breaking even the slightest angle in a way so contrary to the laws of motion." A circumstance I met with about 12 months ago relative to this question greatly surprised me, and I have no doubt its details will surprise many others who have no extraordinary pretensions as mining engineers.

I was a shareholder in a valuable mine, where there was a powerful engine about to be erected, and attended a meeting of the adventurers, where the subject was discussed. The engine-shaft intersected the lode about 40 fms. below surface, and from the survey made for the shaft I discovered the underlie below that point to be about 4 ft. 2 in. in a fm. I made enquiries how it was intended to break that angle, and was told by the engineer with a single-limb hold-back bob, between 16 and 17 ft. long. I replied that with 10-ft. stroke in the shaft, the angle could not be broken with that underlie (4 fm. 2 in. in the fm.) with any single-limb hold-back bob of that length, and condemned the principle altogether, as, with "Cornish Practical," I consider them inconsistent with true mechanical principles; but to my surprise I found that the engineer was supported by the manager of the mine, and the latter referred me to a hold-back that had been at work for the last 30 years in another mine where he was manager. Also a second and third hold-back bob in as many different mines were referred to, where they answered (to use his own words) admirably; in fact, could not be surpassed by anything. Such authorities were sufficient guarantee to the adventurers (amongst whom present were several mining captains), who expressed themselves satisfied with the remarks from their agents, particularly as the engineer promised to send a model of the single-limb hold-back to the mine for inspection. On my next visit to the mine I was favoured with a sight of that interesting piece of mechanism, and took its dimensions (which, perhaps, was not very satisfactory, as I had condemned it beforehand), and still retain it as an engineering curiosity. It is needless to remark the great saving that might be effected by more careful attention to the erection of underground machinery generally, not only in the consumption of coal, tallow, oil, &c., but the prevention of lets and hindrances to general mining operations.

WILLIAM UREN.

Bristol, July 6.

## THE "MALACHITE NUGGET," SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Sir,—Since your two last notices of the large nugget of malachite from South Australia, at the North Rhine office, I have amused myself by analysing some portions of the said nugget, and find that the brown mass enveloping the nugget contains, per qualitative analyses, the following substances:—Iron, copper, and a trace of antimony, and actually contains 58% per cent. of silica; the copper held in it is over 8 per cent., and the iron about 15 per cent.; other matters held in it I did not follow up, but they are alumina, &c. The green portion effervesces with acid; it, therefore, contains carbonic acid, and is consequently a proof of its being a *true malachite*, in the common acceptance of that word, which means the green of the marsh mallow, and used to designate green carbonate of copper. This specimen contains an average of 59 per cent. of copper.

Kensington, July 8.

J. H. CLEMENT.

## AUSTRALIAN MAIIS.

Sir,—Notwithstanding the strong opinions pronounced in your influential leaders on the Australian Mail Service, I trust to your impartiality to allow a word from the other side to be edged in. Whatever may be said of the other four routes of the Indian Ocean, certainly the last selection does not seem to answer. The first mail (*Salsette*) was 28 hours late at Suez, having been laid-to in one of the hurricanes off the Mauritius for 24 hours; the next mail broke down; the third was several days late; and we have now another failure, as the Marseilles telegraph was due on the 2d. It may be as well to have this question more fully discussed, in anticipation of the committee announced by Mr. Gladstone, and with the view I forward you a report on the present route *via* Suez, which has been laid before the directors of one of the parties applying for the new contract by the westward route. Several incorrect versions relative to the competing tenders having been circulated, it may interest you to have a correct statement:—

1. The Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company, whose shareholders very nearly refused their approval for this purpose.

2. The Atlantic Royal Mail Company, headed by Mr. John O. Lever, to whose efforts in this direction Mr. Laing's statement in the House of Commons, on Thursday night, was not very encouraging.

3. The well-known John Rodney Croskey, lately connected with the European and American (the old General Screw) Company, of whom least said soonest mended.

4. A company called the Australo-Pacific Company, with which Sir Morton Peto and Mr. Brassey were said to be connected, but on inquiry I find that the company, having taken up with a new love, the Mersey, have gone off from the old. Sir Morton Peto never was interested but indirectly, as having a considerable stake in the Victoria Docks; and Mr. Brassey naturally ceased to be connected with that company when it was handed over to the Liverpool parties.

5. Mr. Sheriff Pearson, of Hull, who is said to have made a good Yorkshire bargain with the Intercolonial (Australian) Company, alleged to be up for sale to any of the new parties who choose to buy a Yankee bargain, and failing to make terms, friend Zachariah is up to buy it himself.

6. Mr. Joseph Cunard, of Arthur-street, London-bridge, by many supposed to be related to, and acting with, the renowned Sir Samuel of that ilk; but I have some grounds for supposing that Sir Samuel never had the slightest idea of tendering, although some of our colonial wiseacres fondly hoped to see him in the van of the contending rivals.

P. P.

In considering the probable regularity or irregularity of the postal line by way of the Mauritius, as competing with the projected Panama route, the first point to be considered is the circumstance of weather. It was an expedient of great importance to the Peninsular and Oriental Company to adopt this plan, because for the conveyance of mails from Aden to the Mauritius the amount of subsidy allowed would never pay for the risk and cost of the service, on account of the very severe weather encountered constantly during the months of December, January, and February, and occasionally during other seasons. Therefore it was a necessity for that company to dovetail on to the line some additional subvention which would pay for the employment of a class of ships adequate to face the hurricane months on that side of the Indian Ocean. The adoption of their plan for the Australian mail offered that desideratum, with the subsidies of the Indian and Mauritius mails, in round numbers about two-thirds of the way, the contract price of 185,000/-, given them about 27s. a running mile for the passage between the Mauritius and Australian ports, and hence the illusion, which has misled the authorities to forego other lengthways overhead, proved by a winze to the depth of 9 fms., he must be a man of little faith indeed who can doubt the existence or the extension of this great deposit to a depth far below the present bottom of the mine; a very moderate easterly dip of the ore would carry it still further east than the present 88 fm. level is yet driven. The lode in the 100 cross-cut, from Homersham's shaft, is now reached, and if cut over, which appears fully warrant, the mine will have an increased value, as it will prove a depth

of nearly 40 fms. of ore ground, which can be laid open in a very short space of time.

Moreover, the 66 east will shortly be extended under the rich gossan, the discovery of which with a rich bunch of rich ore caused so much excitement a few years ago. In conclusion, I believe that no mine holds out such extraordinary promise of great results as East Wheal Russell.—July 7.

PERSEVERANCE.

## TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—Having received several communications from parties representing themselves to be shareholders in these mines, soliciting from me information, &c., I beg to say I have in no way been officially connected with this company since Jan., 1859, when I published my last report.—Redruth, July 7.

FRANCIS PRYOR.

## EAST WHEAL RUSSELL, AND ITS ASPERSERS.

Sir,—Whilst the weekly communications of some of your shareholding contributors with depreciation remarks on this mine, befitting a felicitous capacity to overstate the great merits of the undertaking, it may not amuse to touch another string than that which those gentlemen delight to finger, so that the confidence of *bona fide* holders of the shares may be made proof against the incessant harping of a clique, whose object is not, as they profess, to grieve their readers, but solely, by being able to buy the shares under their real value, that they may reap that harvest for which neither their patience nor their perseverance gives them a title.

Shareholders will do well to keep in mind that, though the 88 does not yet make ore, it maintains its full size, is easy to work, and is of the most congenial and ore-bearing character. The elvan course, the great productive agent of the mine, is approaching nearer the lode as they drive east—a feature most important, as the proximity of the elvan has always indicated ore in the higher levels. With the fact of 40 fathoms of ore lengthways overhead, proved by a winze to the depth of 9 fms., he must be a man of little faith indeed who can doubt the existence or the extension of this great deposit to a depth far below the present bottom of the mine; a very moderate easterly dip of the ore would carry it still further east than the present 88 fm. level is yet driven. The lode in the 100 cross-cut, from Homersham's shaft, is now reached, and if cut over, which appears fully warrant, the mine will have an increased value, as it will prove a depth

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PERSEVERANCE.

## ECUADOR LAND COMPANY (LIMITED).

Sir,—The accompanying letter from the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Ecuador has been received by the Ecuador Land Company, and as its favourable contents will be read with great interest by many, I beg to hand it to you for publication. It definitely removes the apprehensions entertained by some that the Government and people of Ecuador were looking with jealousy and indifference on the proceedings of the company.

H. SCHNEIDER, Sec.

*Guyaguil*, May 17.—It is with the utmost satisfaction that the President of the Republic has learned from your esteemed communication, that the company of which you are the Chairman will very soon order its agents to proceed to Ecuador, for the purpose of taking possession of the lands adjudicated by the agreement made with Mr. G. J. Pritchett, on May 21, 1857, according to the convention previously entered into with Mr. Mocatta. I have the honour to inform you, that the announcement of the speedy arrival of your commissioners has been greeted by the country with demonstrations of the most lively enthusiasm, for they see therein the approach of that epoch so much desired by Ecuador, when their fertile soil will be promoted by the productive activity of industrious persons, who will thus import into this country the true seeds of wealth and future prosperity. It is, therefore, most gratifying to me to be enabled to assure you that the expected commissioners will be received with all the sympathy and consideration which their interesting mission so highly deserves; and every facility and assistance will be afforded to enable them properly to fulfil their laudable task. At the same time, I beg to state that the Government will receive with especial thankfulness any suggestions you may have to make for the purpose of ensuring the successful realisation of your grand enterprise to colonise Ecuador. With sentiments of distinguished consideration, I have the honour to subscribe myself,

YERVOY, Minister of Finance.

*THE ESGAIR-Y-MWYN MINING COMPANY*.—Mr. J. B. Higgs, the original manager of this company, has published a pamphlet, to explain the causes of the unfortunate predicament in which he is placed—an attachment having been issued against him from the Court of Chancery for alleged "contempt;" and also to inform the shareholders of "some circumstances which are either unknown or have been misapprehended." As the affairs of the company have been often referred to in the Journal, and may be expected to form the subject of early comment, we must, in fairness to Mr. Higgs, state that the testimony received from the gentleman recently deputed by the shareholders in Liverpool to investigate the circumstances of the company, and the causes of its failure, has been conveyed to him in the following terms:—With regard to the result of my investigations, and their bearing upon you (as I have stated to all I have come in contact with), I conceive that the insinuations employed against you are unjust, and unless followed up by definite charges, are mean and unworthy. They are of a general character, which I understand as meaning,—to fix the failure on any but themselves." The details of the pamphlet afford an instructive history of the progress of an unfortunate scheme, and represent a series of dealings of a character fully to show that the company, as constituted, could hardly have been expected by any reasonable persons to result otherwise than in failure and confusion. Lawyers and jobbers are fearful odds when opposed to fair dealing. The mine is of undoubted value, but has been ruined by bad management, where and by whom the shareholders should inquire.

*CAE-CYNON MINING COMPANY*.—The list of contributors in this unfortunate concern, which is now in course of winding-up, will be settled by the Master of the Rolls on July 29.

*THE HOWBEACH COAL COMPANY (LIMITED)*.—In the Court of Bankruptcy, on Wednesday, a petition was presented by Messrs. Poole, Johnson, and Kincaid, praying for a winding-up order in the case of this company. The petitioners are Mr. James Teague, M.D., of Hazlar House, Gloucestershire, and Mr. James Knight Smith, solicitor, of Newham. From the allegations in the petition it appears that the company was incorporated on Jan. 15, 1858, for the purpose of leasing and working certain collieries in the Forest of Dean, with the stone and coal belonging thereto. The nominal capital of the company was 12,000/-, in 24 shares of 50/- each. The company, being unable to raise the requisite amount of capital, could not obtain a lease of the collieries referred to, and on this ground the winding-up order was prayed. A day was appointed for the hearing.

*LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY*.—The traffic receipts for the week ending July 3 amounted to 13,061. 1s. 2d.

*THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY*.—Receipts for the week ending July 3, 53. 19s. 3d.; number of passengers, 12,921.

## Meetings of Mining Companies.

## VALE OF TOWY MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of adventurers was held at the company's offices, Threadneedle-street, on Thursday, Mr. T. FIELD in the chair.

Mr. T. FIELD, jun. (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed. The accounts showed—

Balance last audit	£ 27 18 0
Ores sold	219 7 11 = £2247 5 11
Mine cost, Feb., March, and April	£1499 2 2
Dues	180 4 0
Sundries	49 17 8
Merchants' bills	230 4 8 = 2009 8 6

Leaving credit balance £237 17 5

The following report was then read:—

July 6.—Clay's engine-shaft has been sunk 4 fms. 0 ft. 10 in., making altogether about 8 fms. below the 70. We are now in a position to continue the sinking on the course of the east lode, which is from 2 feet to 3 feet wide, composed of barries, manganese, and lead ore, saving work. We believe we are on the eve of very important changes in this, the bottom of the mine, and are not a little sanguine as to future results. The 70, north of the east shaft has been driven 15 fms. 2 feet on a lode varying from 1½ to 3½ feet wide, unproductive; this level is suspended. In the 70, south of the great cross-course, we have driven 15 fms. 4 feet 3 in., the lode averaging 4 feet wide, yielding occasionally splendid lumps of lead ore; lode in present end 3½ feet wide, yielding 12 cwt. per fm. The 60 has been driven north of said shaft 6 fms. 5 ft., the lode unproductive; this level is communicated to Bonville's shaft. The 60 has been driven south of Field's shaft 24 fms. 3 ft. 6 in., on a lode varying from 3½ to 5 ft. wide, tribute ground; the lode in the present end is 3 feet wide, not to value. There is a good run of ground before this end, and we calculate upon reaching it in about 10 or 15 fms. driving. The 50 driven south of said shaft 12 fms. 1 ft. 6 in., lode averaging 2½ ft. wide, worth 5 cwt. lead ore per fm., composed of slate, gossan, blonde, and copper ore, not to value. In the rise in the 40 level against Nant shaft, the lode is 20 in. wide, good saving work for lead ore. In Nant shaft, sinking below the 30, the lode is 18 in. wide, ore. We hope to effect a communication here by the middle of next week. Bonville's shaft has been sunk below the 60, 3 fms. 2 ft. 6 in., on a lode from 4 to 5 feet wide, worth 16 cwt. of lead ore per fm., the lode in the present bottom of similar size and character. In 60, south of this shaft, we have driven 7 fms. 0 ft. 6 in., through a lode 4 ft. wide, worth 12 cwt. of lead ore per fm.: this level is north of the shaft 6 fms. 0 feet 10 in., the lode averaging 4 feet wide, varying from 14 cwt. to 1 ton of lead ore per fm., the lode in present end is 3 ft. wide, worth 10 cwt. per fm. In the stops in back of the said level, north of No. 1 winze, the lode is 4 feet wide, yielding 1 ton of lead ore per fm; the same remarks apply to the stops south of the winze. In the stops in back of this level south of the shaft, the lode is from 4 to 5 feet wide, producing 1 ton of lead ore per fm. We have ten pitchers being worked by 26 men, at tribute varying from 45s. to 120s. per ton of ore, and consider all are getting fair wages. We hope to increase our tribute staff in the course of a month or two, when the returns are likely to increase in consequence. In the past three months we have opened ground as follows:—Levels on courses of lode, 89 fm. 0 ft. 11 in.; shafts sunk, 7 fms. 3 ft. 4 in.; winzes and risings, 36 fms. 3 ft. 1 in.; stoppings, 12 fms. 5 ft. 8 in.; cross-cuts, 2 fms. 4 ft.—total, 148 fms. 5 ft., exclusive of cutting shaft and winze-plats, &c. Persons employed as follows:—Tutworkers underground, 60; tributaries, 26; enginemen, 5; kibble fillers and landers, 6; smiths, carpenters, &c., 6; boys and girls on dressing-floors, 36; dresser, pit, and timberman, 3; surface labourers, 6; agents, 3—total, 151, exclusive of carriers of lead, coals, &c.—A. WATERS, S. HARPER, T. HARVEY.

The CHAIRMAN said he had nothing to introduce to the notice of the meeting further than that contained in the report. He was, however, prepared, and would be glad, to answer any enquiries with regard to that report, but he thought it was in itself so explanatory that enquiries would be obviated. The prospects had improved. The returns, when compared with the expenditure, had considerably improved. The number of tributaries was about to be increased, which would, of course, increase their returns. It might, therefore, be safely estimated that their returns would be increased at a comparatively small advance of costs. He thought the next sampling would be about 60 tons; and there were considerable reserves in the south ground. It was, however, difficult to calculate the value; but there could be no doubt that it was somewhat considerable, particularly in the southern part of the mine. If reserves in a mine were calculated, it was essential to reckon the amount of money required to take them away. It was necessary to draw the attention of the meeting to the fact that a considerable improvement had taken place in the 70, of which mention was made in the report just read.

The report was then unanimously received, and the accounts passed and allowed.

Mr. HARVEY proposed a vote of thanks to the committee, for their zeal and ability in conducting the affairs of the mine, which, being duly seconded, was carried *across*. The CHAIRMAN, on behalf of the committee, thanked the meeting for the continued confidence reposed in them; and the meeting could rest assured that the committee would do all they possibly could to render the mine as remunerative as the circumstances of the case would admit.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

## OLD TOLGUS UNITED MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Austinfriars, on Wednesday, Mr. M. POWD in the chair.

Mr. W. CHARLES (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

The committee's report was read:—

It is again the duty of your committee to report the progress of the mines. Since the last meeting the engine-shaft has been sunk 5 fathoms below the 32, and it is considered in sinking the shaft deeper that the junction of the engine and south lodes will be reached, which is a feature of great interest, and according to such occurrences generally a good result may be expected; it will be reached in about four months. The south lode in the 42 cross-cut has been intersected, and though not a course of ore it is a strong lode, and of great promise, being very highly mineralised, and such as may be expected to give good results when properly opened. The 52 cross-cut has been driven 9 fathoms, and from the underlie of the engine and south lodes we may expect to cut the lode at this point at any hour. The lode in the 32 has improved, and is now producing some good copper ore. From the number of lodes converging westward, and with a view of ventilating and discharging the ores and deads from the mines with greater facility, a new shaft has been commenced from the surface, and is sunk 12 fathoms. This point is being forced on with all dispatch, being an object of great importance in the development of the mines. In accordance with the wants of the mines, and the decision of the last meeting, your committee have bought a steam-whim and crusher, which have been obtained on terms most advantageous to the company; it being a powerful and strong-made engine, with crushing and winding machinery attached, and equal to the wants of the mines for a long period.

All proceedings in the Court of Chancery have been stayed, all parties having agreed to submit the matters in dispute to a reference. Since that time the basis for arbitration has been drawn, and has been submitted to counsel on either side, who have agreed thereto; in the meantime they are engaged in settling some details, after which it will be complete for the arbitrator.

**FINANCES.**—Through the winze not being holed from the 42 to the 32, from the great quantity of water rising from the bottom of the 32, we could not take away the ore expected, therefore the quantity sold is not so great as estimated at the last meeting; but it is in the mines, and it is hoped that more will be sold in the coming quarter. The total cost of the mines, including the engine, for the next three months will be about £16,000, and the probable amount of assets to meet this charge is £4500. 1s. 7d., leaving a deficiency of £2277. 1s. 5d. It is hoped that the sales of ore in the future will materially increase. The mines, from the report received this day, have several good features therein—the probability of a part of the lode being south of the 42, and the improvement in the 32, coupled with the winzes being holed, will guarantee the sales of ore. The junction of the lodes at the engine-shaft must also be borne in mind, and which will be reached in the next three or four months. Taking these points together, your committee think that in the time named the property will greatly increase in value.

The agent's report was as follows:—

July 5.—The engine-shaft is now down 4 fms. 5 ft. below the 32; the appearance of the kilns is good. The 52 cross-cut is extended south about 9 fms.; the kilns at this point is much the same as in the shaft; a little water is flowing from the end, but no appearance of any lode as yet; I look forward to its being cut daily. This cross-cut should be extended to cut the new south lode, which is a very important point, and should be arrived at with all speed; from its appearance near the surface, I believe that when cut at this depth (70 fms.) it will be found very productive. The engine lode in the 42 west is improving; this end is now within 20 fms. of the junction of lodes gone down in the 32. The south lode in the 42 east is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of blonde per fathom, and producing good stones of copper ore. From the west end in this level we are driving south, to prove if any of the lode is in that direction. Much water is flowing from the present end, which indicates that a branch, or part of the lode, remains to be cut. We hope to communicate the rise in the back of this level with the winze now sinking below the 32 this month, when we shall have good ventilation in the 42, and be then in a position to work this ground to the best advantage. We have suspended driving the 32 end west, on the south lode, for a short time, until the communication is effected, after which we shall force it on with all speed. The stops in the back of this level are looking better, and are now worth 2½ tons of copper ore per fm. This being whole to surface, I think we shall meet with some good deposits of copper ore about this point. To carry out these operations, we have 50 underground men employed, and, when properly laid open, I have every reason to think that we shall have a mine of great promise. The new whim-shaft is being forced on with all speed, and the steam-whim house will soon be ready for the erection of the engine; when completed we shall be in a good position for drawing the shaft, and shall be able to develop the mines with greater dispatch. The labour cost in laying open these important points which I have directed your attention to will be about 220/- per month, and every effort shall be made in raising mineral to meet the same.—G. REYNOLDS.

The cash account from January to June showed—

Capital	£1963 6 9
Trust	83 10 10
Copper ore	251 12 10
Loans	17 7 1 = £2815 17 6
Balance last audit	£ 124 12 6
Mine cost	1277 7 7
Merchants' bills	57s. 2 2
Sundries	165 15 9
Loans (repayment)	155 11 3 = 2287 9 3

Balance (credit) £ 18 8 3

The balance of assets over liabilities was £52. 1s. 7d. The estimate to provide for the next three months, taking into account the engine, was £2277. 1s. 5d.

The SECRETARY said that, since the last meeting, they had cut the lode in the 42, which, to all appearance, would not be so productive as in the 32. The indications, however, favoured the idea that there was another part of the lode to the south; they were driving south from the present end west, where a great deal of water was flowing, from which they might reasonably expect to cut the lode every day. In May he was under-ground, when he saw the lode in the 42, and he could not help expressing his opinion that it was as bad a lode as he had ever seen, being of a good appearance, highly mineralised, but not at present rich in copper; such a lode, however, as would give great results in depth. As they had, also, found three or four lodes going westward, they had decided on commencing a new shaft, and to sink on the course of the north underlayer to deeper levels. In order to be certain that they were properly developing their property, they had engaged Capt. Pascoe, of South France, to inspect their mine, and to advise as

to the best place for sinking the shaft, which was a very important point, and he (the secretary) was glad to say that Capt. Pascoe had entirely approved of what was being done, and had given a very high opinion of the new south lode, and of the general prospects of the mine. The new shaft was down about 12 fms., and was sinking down to the 32, which was really 42 fathoms, from surface. It was expected they would be able in a very short period to put the men to rise. With regard to the engine, he might say that, in accordance with the decision come to, they had advertised, and several tenders had been submitted for engines of various sizes, from 20-in. to 24-in. cylinders. Through extraordinary circumstances, however, they had succeeded in purchasing a 24-in. cylinder engine, with 9-foot stroke, 10-ton boiler, all the attachments complete, and the engine perfectly new, for the same price as would have been given for a 20-in. The engine had been purchased by another company and partly erected, when the mine was unexpectedly stopped, the deposit money being forfeited. Steps had been taken to build an engine-house, to erect the engine, and they had contracted to have the engine erected and set to work, with winding and crushing gear and everything complete, for £600. The house was nearly ready to receive the engine, and he thought in two months it would be in operation. The larger amount of the stuff would be brought through the new shaft, and the great cross-course being to the west, these works inclined in that direction. The mode of conducting operations at the mine was all that could be desired; there was a very good system for receiving materials, and also a good check system for the men's accounts. Everything seemed to be in an excellent position, and the men in the county entertained a very high opinion of the mine; and there could be no doubt that it would eventually prove lastingly remunerative.

The reports and accounts were unanimously received, passed, and allowed.

Mr. BERRY (the company's solicitor), referring to the arbitration, stated that Mr. Greville (Mr. Tredinnick's solicitor) had approved of the alterations made in the M. H. Hoppe and Boyle, and the alterations they had since made had been submitted to counsel, in order that time might be saved.

The committee were re-elected, and Mr. Davidson appointed auditor.

The SECRETARY considered the prospects of their mine were very good, and there was every reason to believe that they would sell more than £300,000 worth of ore, which was the sum estimated in the accounts. There was an improved appearance in the 32, and they were of opinion that the ore part of the lode was south in the 42; there was a general opinion that the productive part of the lode was south.

A call of 2/- per share was made, payable on July 25, with a rebate of 5 per cent. if paid before that day.—A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

## BULLER AND BASSET MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Austinfriars, on Wednesday, Mr. R. DUKE in the chair.

Mr. W. CHARLES (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

The report of the committee was read, as follows:—

Your committee have the pleasure of reporting the progress made in the works, and in your affairs generally, since the last meeting. Before going into matters of detail your committee would beg to observe that this meeting would have been called earlier but for their desire to reduce the trust as much as possible, and having funds for the works, the latter being confined chiefly to the sinking of the shaft, there was no particular change to report, as the requisite depth had not been obtained where, according to analogy, we most expect deposits of copper ores.—The Mines: Since the last meeting the shaft has been sunk about 16 fms.; the lode in the bottom of the shaft has improved very much when compared with its character at that time; it is 7 ft. in width, and is composed of quartz, fluor-spur, prian, mundic, and is interspersed with rich copper ore throughout, giving every indication of becoming a productive lode at no distant day. These mines are now considered by those practically acquainted with the subject to be of great promise, and we expect ere long to rank with their productive neighbours in this celebrated district.—The Trust: Your committee are pleased to be able to report that the trust is being worked out satisfactorily, and it is considered, from negotiations now in progress, that the balance will be paid on an early day. The amount placed in the trust was £3057. 5s. 8d., received on account thereof £3859. 12s. 10d., and the balance of £1172. 12s. 10d., as before stated, will soon be paid. Great credit is due to Mr. Tredinnick for the energy and indomitable perseverance he has displayed in satisfying the trust. The assets are £451. 1s. 8d., and the debts are 216. 6s., leaving a balance of £1244. 16s. 8d. The committee have the pleasure of announcing that no call will be necessary, it is hoped, from the indications presented by the lode in the bottom of the shaft, that your committee will soon have the pleasure of reporting that the mines have become productive, and that you will have a valuable property as a result.

The agent's report was as follows:—

June 5.—It is gratifying to me to be able to report so favourably on the improvement and general prospects of the lode below the 65. The shaft is now down 10 fms. 4 ft. below that level; the lode is from 6 to 7 ft. wide, composed of fluor-spur of the highest character, mixed throughout with rich ore and mundic, and of the same appearance as the specimen laid before you. We are pushing on the shaft with all speed by nine men and three boys, to reach the 80 fathom level as soon as possible, where we must cut a plat and fix a 10-inch plunger-lift, prior to laying open the lode east and west. And looking at the general improvement in the ground, I would recommend a cross-cut to be driven at this level to cut the south lode, which, in my opinion, will prove productive, judging from its promising appearance at a shallower depth. The lode going east in the 65 is 3 ft. wide, impregnated with copper ore and mundic. We would recommend to drive this level to or near the great cross-course, which has not been proved in this locality. While we commence further operations in the 80 the labour cost will be about 110/- per month; and, judging from the improved prospects which we have before us in the stratification, &c., I have every reason to think that before long we shall open a profitable mine.—G. REYNOLDS.

The cash account from January to June showed:—

Capital	£1014 15 0
Trust	1784 12 10
Loans	146 4 5
Advances	25 16 6 = £2971 8 9
Mine costs	£1487 11 11
Merchants' bills	1042 19 10
Sundries	277 10 2
Dues	30 0 0
Loans (repayment)	114 15 0 = 2952 19 11

Balance, credit £ 18 8 10

The balance of assets over liabilities was £1244. 16s. 8d.

The SECRETARY was happy to say that the prospects of the mine were most encouraging, and the report was exceedingly satisfactory. Their affairs were in a good position, there being a balance of £1244. in favour of the mine, so that even with an increased expenditure of 30/- to 40/- per month there were sufficient funds in hand to carry on the mine for some time to come. Their property was looking well, and their position was satisfactory; but he should be glad if the meeting on that occasion would appoint one or two auditors to examine the accounts, as such a course would remove much anxiety which was now necessarily entailed, and at the same time, he would be more satisfactory to himself and the shareholders generally. As regarded the time of holding meetings, that was entirely in the hands of the meeting. The reason that so long a period had elapsed since the last meeting had, he thought, been satisfactorily explained in the committee's report. That cause, however, was removed, the trust having been cleared up, and he had every reason to think that before long we shall have the pleasure of reporting that the committee have the pleasure of reporting that the trust has been dealt with in the best possible way, on account of which 1859. had been recovered, and he had no doubt the balance would shortly be received.

The report and accounts were then unanimously received, passed, and allowed.

The SECRETARY stated that one of the company's rules was that meetings



## Mining Correspondence.

## BRITISH MINES.

**ARBEY CONSOLS.**—J. Trewin, July 2: The lode in the 20 end, east of the eastern shaft, has met with no particular change since last reported. The stops in the back of this level, west of the shaft, are worth on an average 17 cwt. of lead per fathom. The stops in the back of the 10, west of the eastern shaft, are worth about 8 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The stops in the bottom of the adit, west of the western shaft, continues the same as last reported, worth about 10 cwt. per fathom. I regret to say we have not yet a fresh supply of water for pumping, crushing, &c.

**ABERDOVEY.**—The lode in the 22, east of engine-shaft, is the same as last reported. The branches we are driving on in this level, west of engine-shaft, are improving. The lode in the 12, west of Bertram's shaft, is producing a little lead. The stops are driving on an average about 1 ton of silver-lead ore per fm. There is no change in any other part of the mine.

**ALFRED CONSOLS.**—T. Trelease, T. Hoaking, July 6: In driving east on the main lode in the 150 we have intersected another part of the flockan, and again have it still further south: we are now engaged cross-cutting in that direction. This lode in the 140, east of Davey's engine-shaft, is 3 ft. wide, mixed with ore throughout, and worth 87 per fm., letting out a quantity of water, with a promising appearance. This lode in the 130, east of said shaft, is quite 3 ft. wide, and worth from 87 to 107 per fm. I am sorry to say this lode is not proving as was expected from the indications some little time since. This lode in No. 2 winze, sinking below the 120, is worth 107 per fm. No change in this lode to notice in the winze sinking below the 60 since our last report. The south branch in the 120, west of cross-cut, is worth 107 per fm. This branch in the 110, east of cross-cut, is at present split into branches. The new north lode in the 100, east of the flockan, is at 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, looking very promising for improvement. No other change to notice.

**ANGARRACK CONSOLS.**—J. Barritt, July 5: Cox's shaftmen have sunk 2 ft. 6 in. below the 24; ground, killas and caples, with veins containing copper and lead. The 24 cross-cut is extended 14 fms. 4 ft. 7 in. south from Cox's engine-shaft; this end is discharging more water, and is, I believe, near a lode. From the 24, eastern end, on Mellingoweth lode, we have broken some good stones of lead out to-day; this end is improving. The lode in the 12, eastern end, is 4 ft. wide, containing quartz and flockan, mixed with copper and lead ore; this end is wet, and promising. The stops on Eaton's lode will yield 7 tons of copper ore per fm. Eaton's lode, in the 12 west, produces spots of yellow copper ore, but not to value. Our setting took place on Saturday last, and Cox's was taken at 145. 10s. per fm.; the 24 cross-cut, at 51. per fm.; the 24 and east, on Mellingoweth lode, at 67. per fm.; the eastern end, on Coombe's lode, in the 12, at 12. 5s. per fm.; the stops at 37. 10s., and the 12 western end, on Eaton's lode, at 67. 10s.

**BALLYVIRGIN.**—D. Macdonald, June 30: The lode in No. 2 winze is 5 ft. wide, and composed of mundic and lead; it is worth 4 tons of the former and about 2 tons of the latter. No. 2 stop is worth 1½ tons of lead and 9 tons of mundic per fathom. The undrained stops continues without any change, and will yield 15 cwt. of rich copper ore and 7 tons of mundic per fathom. **South Level:** This end has been driven 16 feet since we commenced driving it; the forebay and back shows an increase of calc-spar, spotted with copper; there is also an increase of water from this end, and the ground hard and cross for driving. We have dressed and prepared for market 1 ton of No. 1 crop lead ore, 1 ton of No. 2 crop copper, 3 tons of coppery rags, and 13 tons of copper and plain mundic, and prepared for crushing 3 tons of leady mundic and 3½ tons of No. 1 crop lead. I intend shipping a cargo of lead and mundic to Garston next week.

**BEDFORD CONSOLS.**—Capt. Mitchell, July 5: We have commenced taking down the lode in the middle adit, and find it to be much improved, worth 2 tons of ore per fm. You shall hear to-morrow if it improves.

— July 6: We have taken down the lode in the middle level, and find it to be about 30 in. wide, and will yield 3 tons of ore per fm., with every appearance of a further improvement. The other parts of the mine are without any change to notice.

**BOG.**—S. M. Redge, W. Kneebone, July 7: We have commenced a cross-cut at the 50 north to cut the lode in new ground; also a rise in the back of the 60, east of Bunton's shaft, where we have discovered a good pitch. We have discovered a good bunch of ore east of Weston's shaft, at the 40, and are also clearing up a winze sunk on a good course of ore in whole ground. The pitch in the back of the 40 is yielding ore worth 157 per fm. There is a cross-cut extended from the 40 to within a short distance of cutting the main lode opposite Weston's shaft, where we are strongly of opinion that hundreds of tons of ore will be raised.

**BRONFLYD.**—M. Barber, July 1: Settings for July: The new adit level, to drive south of No. 2 shaft, by four men, 5 fms., or to the western workings, at 67. per fm. The forebay going west by six men 10 fms., or the month, at 21. 5s. per fm. Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5 stops, each by four men, and each 8 fms., or the month, at 21. 5s. per fm. To stops in the bottom of the 17, west of James's winze, by four men, 6 fms., or the month, at 21. 5s. per fm. The lodes in the various stops, and in the forebay going west, are looking well, and will yield on an average from 25 to 30 cwt. of ore per fm. The surface and dressing operations are progressing favourably. We yesterday sampled 20 tons of ore.

**BRYNTAIL.**—J. Roach, July 7: Since my last report we have driven the 25 fathom level a short distance; the lode is very kindly, producing good stones of ore, but after using every means to ventilate it foul air has again prevented us from driving; therefore, I have put the men to clear out a shallow cross-cut, and timber through a run of ground on the south part of the lode, which will let down the water, and enable us to sink the winze to the 25. In the 10 m. level we have good stones of ore this week, and I look forward to reaching another good deposit of ore in a short time. The stops east of the mill are not quite so good as when reported upon last week, but those west of the mill are improving.

**BULLER AND BERTHA.**—W. Rutter, Jun., July 6: The 22 is being driven west by six men, at 22. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of flockan, prian, quartz, and mundic. We shall resume sinking the engine-shaft as soon as we can.

**BWLCH CONSOLS.**—R. Northery, July 4: Old Mine: By-to-morrow the water will be in the 50, when the men will cease working in this mine. **New Mine:** The lode in the stops in back of the 70 is worth 25 cwt. per fm.; the water is in this level, and I have stopped the men in consequence. The stops in the 60 is also suspended, the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of jack and killas, with spots of lead; this end is full of stuff, having no water to draw it up; the stops in the back of this level are three in number, which will yield 11 cwt. per fm. The lode in the 40 is 2 ft. wide, unproductive; we have cut north a few feet, but have not met with any more branches.

**CAMBORNE CONSOLS.**—W. Roberts, July 6: The following bargains were set on Friday last:—A rise in the back of the 50, on the caunter lode, by four men, at 21. 10s. per fathom; the lode is 1½ feet wide, composed of spar and mundic. The 20 to drive west, by two men, at 37. 10s. The 20 cross-cut north by two men, at 17. 10s. A winze to sink under the 10, by two men, at 35. The adit cross-cut north, by two men, at 34. 10s. per fathom.

**CARDIGAN CONSOLS.**—J. Sanders, July 5: During the greater part of the past week the men at Thomasine's shaft have been busily engaged cutting ground for hearths and cistern, also in sending down and fixing the same, putting in a road at the engine-shaft for the captain rope, &c., consequently there is no alteration in the lode since last report. We have drawn part of the sinking-lift to surface, and have commenced to put the standing-lift the cistern, and which I hope to see working by the latter part of the day. We are using every effort to fix the pitwork as quickly as possible, so that the sinking of the shaft may be again urged on without unnecessary delay.

**CARLISDALE CONSOLS.**—W. Roberts, July 6: The following tutwork bargains were set on Wednesday last:—The 130 to drive west, by six men, at 51. 10s. per fathom. The 76 west by six men, at 81. 10s. The 66 west by four men, at 31. per fathom; in this end the lode is 1½ feet wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom.

**CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS.**—Rich. Harry, July 6: The following are the settings for July:—The deep adit end to drive north-west by four men, at 45s. per fm.; the lode is 14 in. wide, producing 4 cwt. of ore per fm. The stops north-west of No. 5 winze by four men, at 22s. per fm.; these stops are very much improved since my last report, and will now yield on an average 12 cwt. of ore per fm. The lode south-east of said winze by two men, at 30s. per fm.; the lode here is also a little improved, worth 5 cwt. of ore per fm. The lode in the 40 is 2 ft. wide, unproductive; we are at present working on the water again. There is no other change worth of notice since my last report.

**CARVANNALL.**—W. Roberts, July 6: The following tutwork bargains were set on Wednesday last:—The 130 to drive west, by six men, at 51. 10s. per fathom. The 76 west by six men, at 81. 10s. The 66 west by four men, at 31. per fathom; in this end the lode is 1½ feet wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom.

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**COLLACOMBE.**—S. Mitchell, July 5: During the last week there has been no alteration in this mine to notice. About 202 tons of good quality copper ore were sampled on Friday last.

**COLUMBIA VALLEY CONSOLS.**—John Trewick, July 6: Since my report of June 29 the winze sinking under the 10 has been communicated with the 20. I have put the winze to drive west about 3 fms. below the bottom of the 10, where the lode is producing good saving work for lead—a very kindly lode. The men who were employed in rising are now engaged in cutting abroad the 20, putting in timber, &c., and will commence driving west on the course of the lode this afternoon, where the lode is showing a very kindly appearance. The end driving south-east in the 10, on the new lode, is suspended for the present, on account of bad air. I have put the men to drive a few feet north-west, to see how the lode is looking in that direction. The men are making good progress in the cross-cut in the 20. The engine and all the machinery are in good order, and working well.

**CROWLWM.**—J. Roach, July 7: The men are driving the level west, to intersect the Bryant cross-course as fast as possible, and are making good progress.

**CROWNDALE.**—F. Richards, July 7: The lode in the stop in bottom of the 30 is still worth 3 tons of ore per fathom.

**CUMBERLAND BLACK LEAD.**—John Dixon, July 5: Robson's level is cleared up 200 fathoms; for the last 20 fathoms the vein on which the level is driven is lined with glass, and the same continues to the end of the level, so that there are 50 fathoms waddy ground. This is from new sops of wad never seen, and as the waddy ground is so extensive, much more so than in the old mine, I cannot help thinking there must be many sops of new wad here. Our object now is to communicate the two levels, and lay open these fresh discoveries.

— E. Eales, July 6: I am much pleased to see the great length of glass in Robson's level—100 yards long, west of all the former workings. It is evident that it cannot come from any of the old sops of wad, but must be a new mine altogether. The direction will be much pleased to see it.

**CWM SEIRON.**—J. Boundy, June 30: Owing to the absence of rain our supply of water has fallen off so much as to hinder the driving of the 70 end east during the past fortnight, and also the working of the stops in the 70, consequently there is no alteration to notice in the lode either in the end or stops in the 70 since reported for the meeting. The winze sinking below the 60 east is down about 4 fms.; no lode has been taken down for the last 3 fms. sinking. The lode in the 60 end east is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, carbonate of lime, copper, clay-slate, and lead ore, yielding of the latter 6 cwt. per fm. The lode in the stop over the back of the 60, east from winze, is 3 ft.

wide, composed of copper, clay-slate, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, yielding of the latter 8 cwt. per fm. In the 30 cross-cut, driving north, nothing has been met with of any importance during the past week. The 30 cross-cut, south-west from the engine-shaft, is now extended 38 fms., the ground much the same for exploring. There is no change of importance to mention in the tributary pitches since last reported. The water at this time is 2½ ft. below the back of the 70; and if we can have a little water to keep on, I hope the mine will again be in fork by Wednesday next. Very little is doing at present towards the dressing for want of water.

**DENHAM BRIDGE.**—R. Hamby, June 30: The winze is sunk below the level on the course of the south lode about 9 ft., and is about 18 inches big, composed of quartz, mandler, and copper ore, a very pretty lode. The men have to-day put out a nice pile of work, which looks very good. I would also remark, that the water issuing from the lode has increased this last day or two, which is a good indication of there being something better before us.

**DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.**—T. Trelease, T. Hoaking, July 5: The stops on the south lode, in the bottom of the midway level, are worth 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the midway east end, on the middle lode, is very promising, and in good ground for driving. The lode in the midway, west end, on the north lode, is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. We have two stops working in the back of this level, one worth 6 tons of ore per fm., and the other (improved) worth 10 tons per fm. **William and Mary:** The lode in the adit level west is large, and very promising; the lode in the rise in the back of this level is worth 4 tons per fathom, and one stop 2 tons.

**DEVON AND COURTENAY.**—Thos. Badwen, July 7: We have cut the canther in driving the 100 west; it is 1½ ft. wide, worth 127 per fathom for copper. The main lode, driving west in this level, is 1½ ft. wide, spotted throughout with copper ore. The lode in the rise in back of this level is 2 ft. wide, worth 157 per fathom for copper ore. The lode in the end driving east in this level is about 2½ ft. wide, spotted throughout with copper ore.

**DEVON BURRA BURRA.**—J. Lord, July 7: We are making good progress in sinking the Brake shaft; sunk in the past week 5 fms.; the lode looks well for making abundance of copper ore, and in a short time. Mundic we have in abundance, and good stones of copper ore.

**DEVON GREAT ELIZABETH.**—Capt. Goyen, July 4: Allen's engine-shaft is now down 12 fms. 3 ft. 6 in., and I purpose sinking 8 fathoms further before cutting the lode, which I calculate will take five months to do—that is to say, if the ground should continue as at present; but, looking at the locality, I have every reason to believe that a better channel of ground will be met with shortly. As our stock of timber, iron, steel, &c., will take us for several months, I estimate the working cost of the mine for the next five months at 75/- per month. I may here remark, looking at the general character of the lode in the 10, that we may look forward with almost a certainty of good results when the 20 is reached. Let any practical miner inspect the mine, and I think he will confirm my opinion.

**DEVON NEW COPPER.**—P. Hawke, July 4: The sinking of the engine-shaft continues to progress satisfactorily; the shaft measured to day 7 fms. 2 ft., being depth already sunk below the 46. I think the killas still improves at this point; the several small veins of white iron, spar, mundic, and spots of yellow copper ore are so far continuous in depth; the latter is certainly indicative of the formation and production of copper ore. If nothing unforeseen occurs to impede our progress, I hope to complete the sinking to the 56 in five weeks from the above date. I will take the character of the great north lode in cutting through it to be extremely kindly; it is composed of capels and spar, and faced with strong rich spots of yellow copper ore; the progress in crossing the lode is fair, considering that the lode is very hard; the distance driven through the crush and flockan part of the lode is 1 fm. 5 ft., at 27 per fm. The distance driven into the hard part of the lode is 2 fms. 3 ft. 6 in., at 127 per fathom. Total driven into great north lode, 4 fms. 2 ft. 6 in.

**DEVON WHEAL BULLER.**—F. Bennett, July 6: There has been no alteration of importance to communicate since my last.

**DRAKE WALLS.**—T. Gregory, July 7: Matthew's shaftmen are engaged in squaring down the shaft below the 102, preparatory to cutting tip flat, where we have intersected a branch about 6 inches wide, producing some good saving work for tin; altogether of a very promising character. In the 92, east of Matthew's shaft, the branches are producing good work. The branches in the 80 east are producing saving work. There is no change to notice in the 60 since last report. In the 102, east of Bettley's shaft, the branches are producing occasional stones of tin. The driving of the 70 cross-cut north progresses of cutting the main lode opposite Weston's shaft, where we are strongly of opinion that hundreds of tons of ore will be raised.

**EDWARD CONSOLS.**—J. Barritt, July 5: We have commenced taking down the lode in the middle adit, and find it to be much improved, worth 2 tons of ore per fm. You shall hear to-morrow if it improves.

— July 6: We have taken down the lode in the middle level, and find it to be about 30 in. wide, and will yield 3 tons of ore per fm., with every appearance of a further improvement. The other parts of the mine are without any change to notice.

**EDWARD CONSOLS.**—T. Gregory, July 7: We have commenced a cross-cut at the 50 north to cut the lode in new ground; also a rise in the back of the 60, east of Bunton's shaft, where we have discovered a good pitch. We have discovered a good bunch of ore east of Weston's shaft, at the 40, and are also clearing up a winze sunk on a good course of ore in whole ground. The pitch in the back of the 40 is yielding ore worth 157 per fm. There is a cross-cut extended from the 40 to within a short distance of cutting the main lode opposite Weston's shaft, where we are strongly of opinion that hundreds of tons of ore will be raised.

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fm., and set to two men, at 30s. per fm., as far as it goes side open; I took the two men from the level to work this end for the present. We have upwards of 2 tons of ore dressed, and about 3 tons more on the floors.

**HAWKMOOR.**—James Richards, July 4: Our new wheel will be completed and set to work on Wednesday next. We have cleared and repaired the lode, and are now repairing the head wear. I sampled at Calstock, on Friday, 65 tons of good quality ore.—At West Hawkmoor, we have driven through another small branch, but have not yet reached the main lode; the ground is much better for driving, and the men are doing good labour.

**HERODSFOOT.**—T. Tresillion, July 2: The lode in the 127 south is 2 feet wide, and worth 6 cwt. of lead per fathom. The lode in the 117 is 2½ feet wide, and will yield 8 cwt. of lead per fathom. There are four stope working in the back of this level, yielding as follows:—No. 1, 10 cwt., per fathom; No. 2, 10 cwt.; No. 3, 10 cwt.; No. 4, 9 cwt. The lode in the 106 is 3 feet wide, worth 7 cwt. of lead per fathom. There are four stope working behind this end, yielding as follows:—No. 1, 10 cwt., per fathom; No. 2, 9 cwt.; No. 3, 10 cwt.; No. 4, 15 cwt.: these stope are rather expensive for stope, owing to the lode being large and space for taking down; average price for exploring, 4f. per fathom. The lode in the 82 is 18 in. wide, and will yield 10 cwt. of lead per fathom. There are three stope working behind this level, yielding on the average about 8 cwt. of lead per fathom. The ground in the 82 end is at this time rather costly for driving, present price 10f. per fathom. We are doing our best in the dressing department, but owing to our stamps being entirely idle for the last two months, with no prospect as yet for the future in getting water for stamping, which is an important source to us. I fear our falling off in quantity in the next parcel will be rather considerable; still this must not be regarded as an indication of poverty with respect to the mine, but simply owing to the want of water for stamping the halvans, which are first-rate stamps work, and would with a full supply of water give us the assistance of 10 tons of lead per month. The mine, on the whole, is looking very well, and bids fair for the future to be a good and lasting property.

**HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.**—T. Richards, July 6: Some rich stones of ore are occasionally met with in Morris's shaft, sinking below the 110. The 110 cross-cut, letting out more water, and the ground contains more capel, spotted with ore, which shows we are approaching the lode. The lode in the 100 west is large, with ore throughout, and has a very promising appearance. The 100, east of cross-cut, is without any important change. The 85 west was let on Saturday last; and here we shall turn the drive north towards the main part of the lode. In the 75 cross-cut north the ground is of much the same character. In the 75, west of Hitchins's shaft, there is no alteration. In the 35 west the lode has increased in size, containing more gossan, which are first-rate stamps work, and would with a full supply of water give us the assistance of 10 tons of lead per month. We sampled July 1 (computed) 224 tons of copper ore.

**HOLMBUSH.**—N. Seccombe, July 5: The cross-cut south from the 145 and west is continued, but the lode is not intersected. The lode in the 132 south, on the lead lode, continues large, but at the point where the end now is it is not quite so productive as for some fathoms previous driving; but changes are frequent on this lode. The lode in the 124, east of Wall's, has been taken down; it is about 1 ft. wide, composed of branches of arsenical mundic and yellow copper ore. In no other part of the mine has there been any alteration since my report of last week; for after having in vain attempted to repair the condensing apparatus belonging to Hitchins's engine (which has been injured by the action of the corrosive water), we were obliged to remove the whole of the injured parts, and replace with new, which had been previously provided on the mine for that purpose. The stoppage of the engine occasioned the bottom levels to be filled with water, and, consequently, all operations in this part of the mine to cease. The engine was set to work again on Saturday, and is working well, and a fair progress is making in forking the water. We weighed on Friday, July 1, the ore sold on the 23d ult., 181 tons 13 cwt. 2 qrs.

**KELLY BRAY.**—S. James, July 4: The ground in the 115 cross-cut is much the same as it has been for some time past. The lode in the rise in the 95 east is 2½ feet wide, and somewhat improved in character, producing a quantity of mundic and stones of ore—a kindly lode. There has not been any lode taken down in the rise in the 95 west during the past week. The lode in the 70 west is 2½ feet wide, and worth 16f. per fathom; here we hope to open a valuable piece of ground. The stope in the back of the 50 east are yielding the usual quantity of ore, worth about 20f. per fathom. The lode in the 55 east is 2 feet wide, yielding good stones of ore, and showing indications of an improvement are long. The lode in the winze sinking in the 45 east is worth 25f. per fathom for the length of the winze (12 feet). The lode in the 45 east is 3 feet wide, yielding stones of ore, and has a promising appearance of a speedy improvement. There is nothing particular to notice in the tribute department.—**Eastern Mine:** The 60 cross-cut north is progressing satisfactorily; during the past week there have been several branches met with, containing mundic and spots of copper ore, and letting out more water; the above-named branches are all dipping towards the lode, which we consider a favourable indication. The south cross-cut in the 60 is suspended, as we calculate the south ground. In the 40 east there have been several branches met with during the past week, and we are still driving north to prove whether we have the main part of the lode or not. We weighed off May ore on the 1st inst., which was 181 tons 13 cwt. 2 qrs., and sampled for June 168 tons (computed), usual quality.

**LADY BERTHA.**—J. Metherell, July 2: Our sampling yesterday was 151 tons, I think, of average ore.

—J. Metherell, July 5: We are progressing with the sinking of Moyle's engine-shaft as fast as the nature of the work will allow. The 41, east and west, are still unproductive, and the ground very spare for driving. I am happy to inform you the 30 west is again improved, now worth 4 tons of good quality of ore per fm., and has every appearance of a further improvement. We have commenced two cross-cuts in the 30 east, one east of the cross-course, in which I think we have cut the wall of the lode; however, I will write you more particulars when we cut it; the other is under Gray's winze, in which we shall have 15 feet to drive to cut the lode. We have resumed the driving of the 20 east, in which the lode produces stones of ore. We have two stope working in the back of the 30; Rodda's is worth 3 tons, and Gray's worth 6 tons, of ore per fm., and sampled for June 168 tons (computed), usual quality.

**PROVIDENCE.**—A. Anthony: No change to notice has taken place here since our last account meeting. We cannot speak of any improvement on the whole.

**QUEEN OF TAMAR.**—July 6: The south copper lode is full 6 ft. wide, presenting the appearance as described by Capt. Pryor in his report, being abundantly composed of gossan, mundic, quartz, and prian, of an undoubtedly first-rate character. Capt. Lord passed a high encomium upon the highly mineralised appearance of this lode. The assay of the gossan, by Mr. Gully, is 5 ozs. 5 dwts. of silver to the ton. We have also resumed the driving of the adit cross-cut, and have from 2 to 3 fathoms more to cut the western lead lode; its appearance gives evidence of its comparison to the rich silver lead for which the Tamar Mines are proverbial.

**REDMOOR.**—Thos. Kelly, July 5: We shall take down the lode in the 70 winze, on Goodman's lode, this week. In the 80 west, on Kelly Bray, we have intersected another north and south branch, on which we have put the men to drive 2 or 3 fms., to prove if any part of the lode is standing south; several branches have gone off south in driving this level. In the old bottoms in the 90 the lode is divided by a horse of killing; we have commenced to sink in the south part, which is about 1 foot wide, producing some good stones of ore; the ground is favourable for sinking. The water is sinking very well, under this winze. In the 70 fm. level north the lode is very poor, but ground good for driving. The tribute pitches throughout the mine are looking very well, and will produce a fair quantity of fair price ore. All the other work going on very satisfactorily.

**PENGENNAN.**—E. Hitchens, July 1: In the adit end the lode has got tight again, and we have an improvement in it; we have good stones of lead and also good cubes of copper in it. The lode is very changeable, and the run of it is just the same as when I wrote you last; the water is not quite so quick as it was. Our stope are looking well, just as when I wrote my last report.

**PROVIDENCE.**—A. Anthony: No change to notice has taken place here since our last account meeting. We cannot speak of any improvement on the whole.

**RENDEN CONSOLS.**—W. Eddy, July 2: The ground in the sump-shaft is still hard for sinking. In the 94 fm. level north no lode taken down for the week. The lode in the 20 fm. in the bottom of the 82, is looking very well, worth 15f. per fm. In the 82 north the lode is large, with good stones of grey ore. No lode taken down in No. 3 winze in the bottom of the 70; this winze is now down 7 fms. The 82 is 9 feet short from under this winze. In the 70 fm. level north the lode is very poor, but ground good for driving. The tribute pitches throughout the mine are looking very well, and will produce a fair quantity of fair price ore. All the other work going on very satisfactorily.

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back of this level, east and west of the ladder winze, are worth from 10*l.* to 15*l.* per fm. No. 2 winze sinking below the 40, west of Trevelyan's, is to the 50, and the men have commenced driving east and west from the bottom of the winze; the lode is worth 15*l.* per fathom; this winze is about 8 fms. before the 50; the stopes in back of this level (the 40), west of Trevelyan's, are looking just the same, worth from 10*l.* to 15*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 20, west of Trevelyan's shaft, is still improving, yielding some good black ore.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Gifford, July 8: We shall commence the sinking of Cock's shaft below the 26 to-morrow, also cutting the ground for angle-hob. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 12 is worth 7*l.* per fm. The parcel of ore at Morewetham, sold as 67 tons, weighed 67 tons 12 cwt.

WHEAL FLORENCE.—W. Knot, June 30: Since my last we have extended the north boundary rise in the back of the 10 fm. level about 6 ft., the lode in which is improving in appearance, and showing occasional spots of lead. I have put two men this week to deepen the winze below the 5 fm. level, which is called the adit winze, and from which we drove off our 5 fm. levels north and south. The lode in this place is large, strongly impregnated with muriatic, and not out of the direction of the shoot of silver ground we had in the back of the adit.

WHEAL GREENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, July 2: The men at the engine-shaft have been engaged putting in timber, which has delayed the sinking a little, and consequently I have no alteration to report. In the 80 east the lode is about 2 ft. wide, 6 or 8 in. of the south part is composed of a nice looking quartz, which is alive for ore, and looking more kindly than for some time past. In the stopes in the back of this end we had a piece of dead ground to strip down preparatory to breaking the ore, we are now nearly into it, and we find it a nice branch of ore. In the cross-cut north in this level the water continues to issue freely, without any material change in the composition of the ground, from which we may naturally infer that the large lode seen in the level above was near at hand. In the 80 west there is an ore lode, which is in two parts, the south branch being from 5 to 6 in. wide, of grey ore and a nice looking quartz and prian; the north branch is nearly 18 in. wide, and from the back of the end for nearly half-way down there is a good branch of grey ore; altogether the end is producing at present full 1 ton per fm.; these branches in depth will unite, and as we extend west we think they are also likely to be united, hence we are of the opinion that at the junction there is every probability of an improvement. The other bargains are progressing much as usual.

—G. R. Odgers, July 7: I beg to inform you that at the engine-shaft sinking below the 80 the lode maintains its size; this morning I have seen some good work from the extreme bottom, composed of iron, with grey ore, red oxide, and malleable copper. I don't think the lode in the western end of the shaft is quite as good as when last taken down, it being, as you are aware, subject to branches, but looking very kindly. In the 80 east the lode is 18 in. wide, principally of quartz, with occasional good stones of ore. The stopes in back of this level are producing some good work. In the cross-cut north in this level there is no alteration to report; the water continues; therefore, looking at the nature of the ground, we are of opinion the lode is still ahead of us. In the western end the men have desisted the lode for nearly 5 feet; I have picked it up, and find ore, with water flowing, which looks as though we shall have a good branch of ore to take down, which I think will be found to be improved. In the 66 east the lode is looking better, it being composed of more friable quartz, which is alive for ore. The stopes in the back of the western level are producing some good work, and are worth from 5*l.* to 6*l.* per fathom.

WHEAL HARRIET.—S. Williams, July 2: The main lode in the 100, east end, is 15 in. wide, producing stones of ore. The lode in the 100, west end, is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore, with a quantity of muriatic. The main lode in the 90, east end, is 2 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm.; this end continues to look well. The main lode in the 74, east end, is poor. The main lode in the deep adit, east end, is 1 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fathom. The rise in the back of the 90, on the caunter lode, is worth, for the length of rise, 10 ft., 30*l.* per fathom. The stopes east of rise, on the caunter lode, is worth 10*l.* per fm. The stopes below the 74, west from winze on the main lode, is worth for the length of winze, 8 ft., 20*l.* per fm. The stopes in the back of the deep adit level, on the main lode, is worth 6*l.* per fathom.

—S. Williams, July 5: The lode in the 90 fathom level continues to look well, and the deep adit end is improved since Saturday, now 1*l*. 6*l*. foot wide, worth about 20*l.* per fm. The mine, on the whole, never looked so well since I have been here; a continuation of the present prospects will soon make us all right.

—July 7: The lode in the 90 fathom level end east is 2*l*. 6*l*. feet wide, turning out from 5 to 6 tons of copper ore per fathom. The lode in the winze over the 90 end is 3 ft. wide, producing 5 tons of copper ore per fathom. In the deep adit the lode is worth 3*l*. 6*l*. per fathom. The rise on the caunter lode is turning out 3 tons of copper ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the deep adit level, on the main lode, and at the present low standard worth 12*l.* per ton.

WHEAL MARGERY.—Ed. James, June 29: Friday last being our pay and survey day we set thirteen bargains on tuftwork to 54 men, and sixteen pitches to 47 men, at tributes from 3*l*. to 12*l*. 4*l*. in 1*l*. We sampled yesterday 292 tons of copper ore; the best parcel is 2*l*. in quality and 13 tons more in quantity than last time. The 80 east is looking well, and the western part of the mine at Highburrow is improving.

WHEAL TREHIDY.—J. Pope, July 6: In the 70 east, on the caunter lode, the lode is 10 in. wide, composed of spar, peat, and muriatic, but very little ore; in the 70 west the lode is small and unproductive. In the 60 east the lode is 15 in. wide, composed of spar, peat, and muriatic, with fine stones of ore; a very promising lode. In the winze sinking below the 60 the lode is 6 in. wide, producing good stones of ore, but the water is very quick. The 60 cross-cut south still in evans, and letting out a little water.

WHEAL TREBAVAH.—F. Hosking, July 5: In the 80, west of flat-rod shaft, the lode is 8 in. wide, producing some very good ore. The winze sinking below the 70, west of this shaft, 2 fms. beyond the 80, down about 4 fms., is worth 13*l.* per fm. In the 80, east of this shaft, the lode at present is small, producing a little ore, but nothing to value. The winze sinking below the 70, east of flat-rod shaft, 14 fathoms beyond the 80, down about 6 feet, is worth 16*l.* per fm. In the 40, west of flat-rod shaft, the lode is unproductive; in about 10 fms. further driving this level would reach the ore ground gone down in the 20.—South Lode: Richards's shaft, sinking below the 40, is producing full 2 tons of copper ore per fm. The 40, west of this shaft, is producing 1*l*. 6*l*. ton per fm.; the stopes in the back of this level is producing 1*l*. 6*l*. ton per fathom. The 30, east of Richards's shaft, on the north part of the lode, is producing about 1*l*. 6*l*. ton per fm.; the stopes in the bottom of this level, east of Richards's shaft, is producing about 1*l*. ton per fm. We have about 55 tons of copper ore from our last sampling, of fair quality.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—W. Bryant, W. Jenkins, T. Grenfell, July 7: Smith's engine-shaft, sinking under the 123, the ground in bottom of said shaft is favourable, and looks congenial for mineral. In the 123, east of the same shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch maintains its full size, composed of wolfram, muriatic, and tin—i.e., price tinstuff, with a kindly appearance for improvement as we advance. In the 113, east of Allen's shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is worth 25*l.* per fathom; the stopes in back of the same level are worth on an average 16*l.* per fathom. The ground in the 103 cross-cut, south of Allen's branch, towards the engine lode, is rather hard for driving: we expect 2 fms. more will cut the lode; the stopes in back of the same level, east of shaft, on Allen's branch, are worth on an average 14*l.* per fathom. In the 93 cross-cut, east of the same shaft, towards a south branch, there is no chance to notice since last report: the stopes in the 73, east of the same shaft, on Allen's branch, is worth 7*l.* per fathom.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—R. Williams, J. Williams, July 4: At the boundary engine-shaft, sinking under the 123, the ground in bottom of said shaft is favourable, and looks congenial for mineral. In the 123, east of the same shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch maintains its full size, composed of wolfram, muriatic, and tin—i.e., price tinstuff, with a kindly appearance for improvement as we advance. In the 113, east of Allen's shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is worth 25*l.* per fathom; the stopes in back of the same level are worth on an average 16*l.* per fathom. The ground in the 103 cross-cut, south of Allen's branch, towards the engine lode, is rather hard for driving: we expect 2 fms. more will cut the lode; the stopes in back of the same level, east of shaft, on Allen's branch, are worth on an average 14*l.* per fathom. In the 93 cross-cut, east of the same shaft, towards a south branch, there is no chance to notice since last report: the stopes in the 73, east of the same shaft, on Allen's branch, is worth 7*l.* per fathom.

WHEAL UNION.—T. G. Glanville, July 6: At the new shaft, sinking below the 20 fm. level, the north lode is 2 ft. wide, mixed throughout with copper ore. In the 30 fm. level, west of the cross-course, the north lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fm. The other parts of the mine are much as usual.

WHEAL WELCOME.—Wm. Rowe, July 6: On Saturday I paid the men, and yesterday I set the cross-cut to be driven south of Lady Beam shaft in the 40, to four able men, 4 fathoms for 20*l.*; I could not get it taken for less. The ground is much more compact to the south of the Lady Beam lode than it is to the north, and judging from the strata in the said lode, I thought to have found the ground to be of the same favourable character south of it, in which case we could have driven it at a lower price; but for the production of mineral I prefer the present strata. I have put Cocking and two men for the present to clear the runs in the adit, which will be got on with all speed.

WHEAL WREY CONSOLS.—P. Clymo, W. Hancock, R. Roskilly, July 6: The engine-shaft is sunk 5 fms. under the 84. The lode in the 84 north is 4 ft. wide, producing 6 cwt. of lead per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. 6*l*. wide, producing 4 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 74 the lode is 2*l*. 6*l*. wide, producing 7 cwt. of lead per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, producing 4 cwt. of lead per fm.; in the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, producing 8 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 54 north the lode is 2*l*. 6*l*. feet wide, producing 6 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 44 north the lode is 1*l*. 6*l*. feet wide, producing 4 cwt. of lead per fm. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We sampled on the 1st inst. a parcel of lead ore, computed 42 tons.

WHEAL UNITY.—W. H. Reynolds, July 2: The lode in the flat-rod shaft is worth from 12*l.* to 15*l.* per fm., and looks likely for a further improvement. The 55 east is also again improving, and is now worth 5*l.* per fm.

WHITFORD.—W. Sandoe, July 6: In our engine-shaft sinking below the 35 we have cut the north and south lode, and find it to be, as far as we have cut into it, much the same in appearance as in the level above, composed of carbonate of lime, limestone, clay, &c., and is of a promising character, but at present poor for lead ore; of course we can speak but little of the value of the lode at present, for undoubtedly the lode here is from 6 to 8 fms. wide, and being as it generally is, very hard, I would not recommend to cut through it at this point, but to drive south on its course towards the junction of the east and west lodes with this; but previous to our beginning to drive we have need to sink 3 ft. deeper, and then cover over the shaft 5 feet from the bottom, leaving that space to hold the water overnight, which will enable us to do with one horse in the whim instead of three, as we have hitherto been obliged to keep; and also the two men at surface, landing stuff and water, we shall be able to dispense with as soon as we commence driving.

#### MINING APPOINTMENTS FOR JULY.

- 11.—North Roskar account on the mine.
- 13.—United and other mines sampling.
- 14.—Ticketing at Redruth, Wheal Buller, and other mines. [Basset.
- 15.—Pay at Caludon, Levant, Providence, Pendeen Consols, North Basset, West Basset, West Jane, West Alfred, Fowey Consols.
- 20.—West Seton and other mines sampling.
- 21.—Ticketing at Truro, Devon Great Consols, Hawkmoor, and other mines.
- 22.—Pay at Penlyn-drean, United, Agar, Buller, Copper Hill, East Tolgus, North Busy, Providence, South Carrizol.
- 23.—Pay at Clifford, Hawkmoor, Great Alfred, Killifreth, St. Day United, South France, Tremayne, West Stray Park.
- 27.—Wheal Buller and other mines sampling.
- 28.—Ticketing at Truro, United and other mines.
- 29.—Pay at Bassett, Cilgerran, North Buller, South Bassett, Baleswidden, Great Vor, Sedna, Uny, Wheal Margery, East Wheal Falmouth.
- 30.—Pay at Bassett Consols, Conduor, Dolcoath, East Pool, Grenville, Harriet, Jane Madlin, Tremayne (Kee), Lewis, North Downs, North Roskar, South Croft, South Garris, West Damned, Trellawny, Trebene, Polberrow, Wh. Tremayne.—Cornwall Cons.

#### THE COAL TRADE.

In moving for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Foreign Enlistment Act, in the House of Commons, on Tuesday, Mr. W. Digby Seymour stated that he particularly wished to amend the seventh section, which dealt with privateering, and enacted that no such ship should be used as a store-ship. He did not complain of the enactment against privateering, but he said that the words with respect to store-ships were so wide that they caused great doubt and difficulty to the mercantile community. He believed that the statute was only intended to apply to ships fitted out here as privateers. He would put a case which would show the effect of this statute. If coal be contraband of war, as it had been declared by the Government Gazette at Vienna, then every vessel which left England under contract with the French Government would be amenable to this enactment, and be guilty of a misdemeanour. He believed that it would be better to leave questions like this to the law of nations. Besides, that Act was open to many difficulties and contentions, and upon these various grounds he asked leave to bring in this bill. He ought to state one fact in reference to this matter, and that was that this Act fettered the English shipping, and threw the trade into the hands of American shipowners. Sir C. Lewis, in reply, observed that it was the duty of a neutral nation not to interfere or to give assistance to either of two belligerent powers. At the time of the passing of the Act such was the recognised rule of all civilised nations, and as such it was acquiesced in by the United States. He believed that the principle was acknowledged in the laws of those States, though he could not say to what extent. Such being the origin of the Act, it was further to be remarked that it had been the law of this country since the year 1819. In these circumstances, a war breaking out, her Majesty's late Government properly advised the Crown to issue a proclamation, calling the attention of the country to this very statute. In this state of the case, the Hon. Member now asked the House to alter this law; in fact, as appeared from his statement, actually to repeal the section to which he referred. If this were done, a merchant might fit out a vessel for the service of France, or Sardinia, or Austria, in any English port. He (Sir C. Lewis) confessed that, even if the principle advocated by the Hon. Member were good, which he utterly denied, it would be most improper to bring in a bill on the subject at the present moment. To do so would be to cast a doubt on that neutrality which we had heretofore observed so strictly, and under these circumstances he felt it his duty to oppose the introduction of the bill. The motion was ultimately withdrawn.

The usual annual return of the shipments of Coal, &c., from the various ports of the United Kingdom, during the year 1858 (with the comparative figures for 1857) has just been issued. The shipments coastwise were from Sunderland, 2,197,285 tons in 1858, against 2,149,190 tons in 1857; from Newcastle, 2,076,850 tons, against 2,091,372 tons; from Hartlepool, 1,212,981, against 1,153,562; from Cardiff, 592,745, against 542,571; from Newry, 475,335, against 522,047; from Maryport, 329,459, against 337,338; from Llanelli, 280,926, against 333,099; from Swansea, 240,700, against 279,407; from Irvine (Scotland), 242,321, against 241,180; no other port shipped more than 200,000 tons. The total shipments coastwise were 9,525,811 tons in 1858, against 9,533,676 tons in 1857. With regard to the exports beyond sea, the total quantity shipped in 1858 was 6,829,483 tons, against 6,737,718 tons in 1857. Newcastle shipped 1,863,718 tons in 1858, against 1,914,665 tons in 1857; Sunderland, 990,676, against 1,037,222; Cardiff, 798,741, against 919,877; Hartlepool, 530,852, against 520,583; Liverpool, 474,718, against 513,794; Swansea, 269,084, against 245,442; Shields, 245,362, against 275,933; Newport, 208,043, against 187,338; no other port shipped more than 200,000 tons.

In the London Coal Market the demand has been steady, prices remaining about the same as last recorded. A fair number of ships have been at market each day, and a good clearance has been effected. The principal feature of the week has been the presentation, yesterday, of a memorial to the Home Secretary, on the subject of the London coal dues, by a deputation of Members of Parliament and manufacturers. The deputation was introduced by the Hon. G. Byng, M.P. for Middlesex.

**THE COAL TRADE AT MALTA.**—We learn from Malta, that between June 12 and 24 as many as 9450 tons of coal had dropped in there by 24 vessels, of which eight were from Cardiff, five from Newcastle, four from Shields, Hartlepool, and Sunderland, one from Hull, three from Liverpool, two from Troon, and one from Neath, which arrivals have had the effect of bringing down prices to 33s. to 35s. for Cardiff, 30s. to 32s. for Newcastle, and 24s. to 30s. the ton for Liverpool, Scotch, and other less sought after qualities. Several cargoes had been bought for the Queen's dockyard.

**BRISTOL MINING SCHOOL.**—A lengthened and practical examination of the students in this very excellent institution took place, as announced, on June 27 and the following day; and we understand the examiners—Prof. Ramsay, and Messrs. Lionel Brough and G. C. Greenwell—were fully satisfied with the manner in which it passed off, many of the pupils exhibiting a considerable amount of knowledge on the interesting occasion. The utility of schools of so practical a character as this has been frequently pointed out, and the benefits which must accrue to mining from their extension to every mining district can scarcely be over-estimated; it is, therefore, surprising that so little should yet have been done elsewhere than in Bristol to develop so promising a scheme. It is not such an education as will ensure the student the University distinction of "Civil Engineer" that is required, as the class that could hope to benefit by such an honour would be far more likely to attend lectures at college than at a mining school; and it would, therefore, not be unreasonable to predict that wherever a school based upon these elevated notions may be established it will meet a similar fate to that of Truro, and as signally fail to effect the objects for which it was intended.

**THE "MALACHITE NUGGET," SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—Since the publication of last week's Journal, we have had an opportunity of examining the monster stone of copper recently arrived from Australia, and now in the offices of the North Rhine Mining Company, 1, Charlotte-row, Mansion House. It is certainly a magnificent specimen of carbonate of copper, and, therefore, strictly "malachite," but very little of it is so hard or mammilated as precious malachite; it is, however, one of the noblest specimens ever imported into this country, even from South Australia; the matrix attached to it is carbonate and sulphide of lime. The huge mass should be placed under a glass shade and carefully preserved, as it really is a valuable proof of the amazing productiveness of this colony. The stone has been appropriately mounted, so as to have every part visible for minute examination. We would, however, suggest that the most fitting situation as a final resting place for so noble a metallic specimen would be at the School of Mines, Jermyn-street, where it would be not only an object of admiration to the uneducated, but one of instruction to the scientific. The courtesy of the manager of the North Rhine Mine, however, permits the inspection by the curious in such subjects, by an application at the offices.

**PRODUCTIVE LODES IN CORNWALL AND DEVON.**—If a central line, due magnetic east, be drawn from St. Just on to Tavistock and Exeter, and two other parallel lines be drawn, one north and the other south of this central line, and six miles distant from it, forming a zone of twelve miles in breadth, this zone will be found to enclose nearly all the productive mines of tin, lead, or copper in the two counties. On the Dartmoor, perhaps, this zone may be flattened out a little; but the metallic deposits there are proportionately diffused, no considerable quantity being found in any one locality. An opinion has been prevalent, especially in the western part of the county, that a lode, to be productive, should be situated to the north of granite. This holds good only to the west of Truro. The great tin and copper district east of Truro, especially about St. Blazey, lies to the south of granite. The great mining zone does not follow the granite, but continues in the direction of a right angle to the present magnetic current. And wherever, in that direction, the great beds of secondary granite, compact clay-slate, greenstone, white granular killas, and elvan courses are found, there the great deposits of copper have been found. These beds do not everywhere extend to the whole width of the twelve miles, but large tracts sometimes occur, of several miles in length, where the strata are utterly unfavourable for mining operations. The tract extending from Chacewater to several miles east of Truro may be adduced as an example. In strata of this character lead, silver, zinc, and sulphur are the only ores likely to be found there. The strata north and south of this twelve mile zone, as far as I have had opportunity of making observations, seem unfavourable for mining operations. Hitherto, at least, profitable mining has been almost entirely included within that width.—CHARLES THOMAS.

#### The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, July 8, 1859.

COPPER.	£ s. d.	BRASS.	Per lb.





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The stock is at present 5136 tons, against 4068 tons at the corresponding period of last year. The deliveries have been smaller this year than last—7582 tons against 9397; and the imports are now fully 40 per cent lower. The position of the other articles usually quoted in this place is about the same as last reported.

During the early part of the present week business in the MINING SHARE MARKET was particularly inactive and dull, but things improved towards the latter part of it, and several shares became more in demand. Prices, nevertheless, with very few exceptions, have declined, and leave off with a downward tendency; and we believe most of the present depression is owing as much to the season of the year, when speculators and investors get away from town, and as much as possible from business pursuits, as from the decline in the standard for copper ores, which, by the way, has improved this week, and a further rise is anticipated. Tin also is firmer, and Banca has risen about 10% per ton. These things, with the armistice, should make the markets better, and we anticipate having to report on more activity for the future. East Russell has again created some excitement, and shares have risen this week from 7½ to 11, leaving off at 10½ to 10¾. The improvement that has caused this rise is at the point to which we have always directed attention—the 88, driving towards the winze that went down so rich from the 66. We have from the first expressed our belief that this point would prove the value of the mine, and in our remarks of June 25, we stated also that Homersham's shaft was down to the 100, and that the lode would be cut in about 3 fms. driving at that level under the 88, which was also a point of great importance. The report of the agent, received on Friday, states that in the 88, east of Homersham's, the south part of the lode has been taken down, improving in appearance and quality, and with a leader 1 to 1½ ft. wide of black oxide of copper ore, with other branches, containing green carbonate and red oxide of copper, the lode having a much better appearance than in any other part of the drivage, and with "every indication of becoming a rich lode," it is now producing 2 tons per fm., and is yet some fathoms distant from the winze. The cross-cut in the 100, from Homersham's, has been driven 2 fms. 4 ft., and has intersected the south wall of the south lode, which contains malleable copper, spotted with yellow ore, and more will be seen of it in a day or two. In anticipation of these events, and in the ultimate realisation of which we have never lost faith, it is well known that large numbers of shares have been bought up within the last week or two; but the misfortune is, we fear, that many holders have been induced to sell out, through the alarm created in their minds by the constant attacks made upon the concern week after week by parties, the value of whose opinions upon this particular mine at least the public will now be able to estimate, if not to appreciate. The other shares in demand have been Providence, Kelly Bray, Wheal Harriett, West Caradon, South Caradon, Herodsfoot, Laddoc, Unity, Tamar Consols, Carn Brea, and a few others. Tin evidence reached 80, but leave off at 75 to 80; Alfred Consols, 5½ to 6½; Carn Brea, 7½ to 7½; Craddock Moor, 35 to 37; Drake Walls, 1½ to 1½; East Gunnis Lake, 2½ to 3½; East Rosewarne, 10s. to 11s.; Great Alfred, 1½ to 2; Great South Tolgus, 13½ to 13½; Great Wheal Vor, ½ to 1½. Wheal Margaret shares have been still further depressed, and leave off at 45 to 50; it is high time that a statement of the real facts of the boundary question should be sent to the shareholders, so that the truth may be known; when the same reports were circulated a few months ago, we were informed by the agents of the mine that they had no foundation whatever in truth, and the present silence of the officials gives rise to various comments, and to the belief that there is at least some truth in the alleged fact that ore has been taken from the neighbouring mine of Wheal Mary. Wheal Unity shares in request, at 15s. to 16s.; the lode in the flat-rod shaft has improved to 12½, 15½ per fm., and looking well for a good course of ore in the next level; and when it is considered more than 6000t. worth of ores were raised above the 50 fm. level, and that the shaft is now approaching the 60 with such a lode in it, the mine may be said to offer great encouragement to the shareholders. Herodsfoot, 8½ to 8½; Hindston Down, 4 to 4½; Holm bush, 1½ to 1½; Wheal Margery, 10 to 10½; North Crofty, 8 to 9; North Downs, 4½ to 4½; North Minera, 2½ to 3; North Frances, 6 to 6½; North Robert, 2½ to 2½; North Roskar, 16 to 17; Par Consols, 11 to 12. South Frances, 155 to 165; at the meeting, held on the 4th inst., the accounts showed a profit of 2388t. 13s. 4d. on the two months, and a dividend of 2480t. (5½ per share) was declared, leaving in hand, 1593t. 10s. 2d.; the report states that there is no change to notice in any of the tutwork bargains, and that the tribute department continues to yield a fair quantity of copper ore; the new north lode in the 134 had been cut by a cross-cut of 7 fms. from Bassett lode, 1½ ft. wide, but not enough copper to value. North Basset shares have been in request, and have advanced to 7½, 8½; this is owing to an improvement in a winze below the 90 in the western part of the mine; the lode is worth 1½ ton per fathom. Rosewarne United, 42½ to 47½; South Caradon, 230 to 240; St. Ives Consols, 45 to 50; Tamar Consols, 2 to 2½; Tincroft, 4½ to 5; Tolcarne, 17s. to 19s.; Tolvaddon, 7½ to 8. Kelly Bray shares have been largely dealt in, and advanced to 3½, leaving off at 3 to 3½; the report states the lode in the 70 west to be worth 16t. per fm., and the stokes in the back of the 56, 20t. per fm. West Alfred Consols, 20 to 25 nominally, and without business doing, though the mine keeps improving, and the lode in the 75 west now reported as worth 40t. per fm.; the 65 west, 3 tons; the 55 west, 2 tons per fm. East Basset shares have been flat, at 160 to 165; the mine is improving going west, and the tinstuff sold on Tuesday for 318t. 10s. Trelyon, 24 to 26; Vale of Towy, 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; West Caradon, 11½ to 11½; West Frances, 11 to 12; West Fowey, 7 to 7½; West Seton, 345 to 355, and a large business done; West Stray Park, 4 to 5; Wheal Basset, 165 to 175; Wheal Charlotte, 2 to 2½; Wheal Edward, 1½ to 1½; Wheal Grenville, 3½ to 3½. Wheal Ludoc, 3½ to 3½; Wheal Mary Ann, 40 to 41. Wheal Trelawny, after being flat at 29 to 30, have advanced to 30½, 31½. Wheal Wrey, 2½ to 2½. Wheal Grylls, 4½ to 5½; a dividend of 10s. per share has been declared. Great Retallack, 2 to 3; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 5½ to 6½; at the meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a profit of 1160t. 3s. 5d. on the months of April and May, and a dividend of 2½ per share (972t.) was declared, leaving 962t. 10s. 7d. in hand; the shafts, winzes, and ends, in the aggregate, are reported worth 106t. per fathom. Wheal Harriett shares have been in good request, and advanced to 20s., 22s. 6d.; the mine has much improved; the 90 east is worth 5 to 6 tons per fathom; winze, 20t. per fathom; deep adit, 3 tons; and a rise in the caunter lode, 36t. per fathom. Stray Park have been rather more in request, at 10 to 11; in the 150 cross-cut there are about 4 fathoms to drive out the copper lode, and already they have passed through some branches with rich stones of copper ore; quite an improvement in the 140 cross-cut; in the 160 the cross-cut is also progressing rapidly, and lode expected to be reached in a month; the engine-shaft is drained and clear to the 170, and in two months will be clear to the 180. Nanteos and Penrhiew, 1½, and the mine is looking exceedingly well. Buller and Bassett, 2½ to 2½; shares have been in request; at the meeting the accounts showed a credit balance of 1200t., and the report satisfactory; since the meeting a box of ore from the shaft has been received, and the favourable change from capels and spar to quartz, mundic, black and yellow copper ore, intermixed with gossan, can, and flookan, is regarded as a favourable indication for copper ore.

**WHEAL MARGARET.**—Several notices, from correspondents, appear in this day's Journal, referring to anticipated disputes between Wheal Margaret and Wheal Mary. These rumours having had a seriously depressing influence upon the property, we have much pleasure in announcing the receipt of a telegraphic message from the purser of Wheal Margaret, to the effect that the alleged claims of Wheal Mary against Margaret are entirely without foundation.

On the Stock Exchange the mining market during the week has been dull, but prices generally remained steady. The following quotations are officially recorded in British mining shares:—Great South Tolgus, 13; Providence, 7½, 7½; Wheal Trelawny, 30½; East Wheal Russell, 7½, 7½, 10½, 10, 11, 9½; Lady Bertha, 1½; West Caradon, 114, 112½; Wheal Bassett, 169; Wheal Margaret, 48; North Wheal Basset, 7½; Sortridge Consols, ½; Tincroft, 4½.

In Colonial Mining Shares business was confined to the North Rhine of South Australia, ½; General, 25½, 24½.

In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were—St. John del Rey, 8½, 8; Cobre Copper, 40½, 40½; United Mexican, 1½; Linares, 9½.

The Foreign and Colonial Mining Market "outside" has during the latter part of the week exhibited rather more activity, and shares in some instances commanded an advance in price—Cobre, 40 to 42; St. John

del Rey, 8 to 8½; United Mexican, 1½ to 2; North Rhine, ½; General, 24 to 25; Worthing, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.; Linares, 9½.

A case involving much hardship to innocent parties has just disclosed itself. Among the irregularities of an "outsider," named William Lemon Oliver, was the following:—A blank transfer for 1000 North British Australasian shares was handed by the holder, a gentleman named Swan, to Oliver. The blank transfer system, though not uncommon, is held not to be legal, and to be somewhat irregular. The signature to complete the transfer was forged, and the shares disposed of on the Stock Exchange principally. These shares were again and again sold regularly, and regularly registered. Nothing was found out until Oliver's delinquencies came to light, and then the original holder of the 1000 shares, who passed the blank transfer to Oliver, applied to the company to put on the register as the proprietor of the 1000 shares improperly disposed of by Oliver. The case has already been made the subject of an action, which is now in this position—that the company prayed the Court to make all the persons who held any portion of the 1000 shares party to the suit. The Court granted this application, and now the holders of these shares find themselves suddenly involved in a law suit, under circumstances which they had no means of foreseeing or guarding against. The hardship of the case is not only the harassing business of law, but in case the action should go against them that they will have to come upon the dealer or broker, or party from whom they obtained the shares, for restoration of the money. The Stock Exchange appears to think that the law is somewhat defective in allowing a party to take advantage of his own wrong, assuming blank transfers to be illegal, and to put innocent holders to trouble and expense.

At Camborne Ticketing, on Thursday, 3415 tons of ore were sold, realising 21,489t. 12s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 117½ t.; average produce, 7½; average price per ton, 6½. 6s.; quantity of fine copper, 262 tons 17 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper
June 1.	4128	£124 19	6½	£10 0	£85 5
" 9.	4295	124 12	6½	10 0	80 5
" 23.	4722	123 2	6	10 0	77 10
" 30.	3924	120 12	6½	10 0	77 14
July 7.	3415	117 7	7½	6 6	76 0

Compared with last week's sale, the advance has been in the standard 11½ t.; and in the price per ton of ore about 2s. 6d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 4½ t. 14s. 6d., and in the price per ton of ore about 7s. 6d.

At South Wheal Frances meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 164t. 10s.; ore sold, 5751t. 10s. 1d.; tin, 171t. 14s. 1d.; June 260t. 8s.—Mine cost, April, 113t. 12s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 582t. 11s. 2d.; dues, 394t. 18s.; rates, 90t. 4s. 10d.; leaving credit balance, 4073t. 10s. 2d. A dividend of 5t. (5½ per share) was declared, and a balance of 1593t. 10s. 2d. carried to credit of next account. There was a profit upon the two months' working of 2388t. 13s. 4d. The agents' report stated that in the tribute department the pitches continued to yield a fair quantity of copper ore. Tutwork bargains much the same.

The Derwent Mines Company, on July 1, declared a dividend of 5½ per share.

At Grambler and St. Aubyn Mines meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 774t. 7s. 2d.; copper ore sold (less dues 1-18th), 2126t. 6s. 6d.; 2600t. 13s. 8d.—Mine cost, April, and May, 791t. 16s.; merchants' bills, 171t. 7s. 1d.; leaving credit balance, 1934t. 10s. 1d. Upon the two months' working there was a profit of 1160t. 3s. 5d. A dividend of 972t. (2½ per share) was declared, and a balance of 962t. 10s. 2d. carried to credit of next account. Capts. J. Davey and J. Michell reported that they expected to cut the north lode in the 36 cross-cut by driving about 6 ft. more. The bargains on the lodes, with some few exceptions, were the same as last reported.

At the Vale of Towy Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—

At Par Consols Mine meeting, on June 30, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 4793t. 7s. 10d.; sales of copper ores, 2694t. 4s. 11d.; mudi, 228t. 3s. 10d.; West Fowey Consols, 441t. 9s. 1d.; materials and sundries, 134t. 16s. 7d.—22,971t. 12s. 4d.—Mine cost, Jan., 2353t. 14s. 8d.; Feb., 2313t. 12s. 4d.; June 232t. 7s. 7d.; April, 2925t. 8s. 2d.; materials, 4964t. 18s. 7d.—showing profit on the four months' working, 3233t. 7s. 9d. A dividend of 3200t. (10s. per share) was declared, carrying 4831t. 15s. 7d. credit balance to next account. There not being any suitable second-hand steam-engine to be met with, an advantageous contract for a new 70-in. pumping-engine has been entered into, the house for which is now erecting. Capts. A. Stephens, F. and J. Puckey reported upon the mine, representing the prospects as much the same as at the last meeting. The falling off in the returns of copper is in consequence of the pitches working out on the gossan lode faster than ground can be opened on Stephens' lode to replace them.

At Par Consols Mine meeting, on June 30 (Mr. W. Porter in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 2531t. 2s. 4d.; sales of lead ore, 2694t. 4s. 11d.; blende, 195t. 5s. 10d.—Dividend declared last meeting, 570t. 10s.; mine cost for March, 239t.; merchants' bills, 215t. 19s.; April, 272t. 12s. 10d.; merchants' bills, 91t. 12s. 7d.; leaving credit balance, 1934t. 10s. 1d. Upon the two months' working there was a profit of 1160t. 3s. 5d. A dividend of 972t. (2½ per share) was declared, and a balance of 962t. 10s. 2d. carried to credit of next account. Capts. J. Davey and J. Michell reported that they expected to cut the north lode in the 36 cross-cut by driving about 6 ft. more. The bargains on the lodes, with some few exceptions, were the same as last reported.

At the Wheal Unity meeting, on Thursday, 774t. 7s. 2d.; copper ore sold (less dues 1-18th), 2126t. 6s. 6d.; 2600t. 13s. 8d.—Mine cost, April, and May, 791t. 16s.; merchants' bills, 171t. 7s. 1d.; leaving credit balance, 1934t. 10s. 1d. Upon the two months' working there was a profit of 1160t. 3s. 5d. A dividend of 972t. (2½ per share) was declared, and a balance of 962t. 10s. 2d. carried to credit of next account. Capts. J. Davey and J. Michell reported that they expected to cut the north lode in the 36 cross-cut by driving about 6 ft. more. The bargains on the lodes, with some few exceptions, were the same as last reported.

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FORM OF "TACK-NOT E." OR LICENSE TO EXPLORE FOR MINERALS. A blank form of Memorandum of Agreement, for facilitating the giving and obtaining of permission to explore mineral property, based upon the much-admired German mining law, and similar in effect to the "schriftschein," has just been printed, and will be forwarded by post on receipt of a remittance for the amount. The use of this form will infallibly prevent the refusal, so frequently complained of, to grant a lease after the necessary trials of ground have been made, and much expense incurred.

London: Published at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

## Notices to Correspondents.

Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

VARIATION OF THE COPPER STANDARD.—In reply to your correspondent, in last week's Journal, on the cost of smelting different produce ores, the information he desires is strictly the secret of the smelters, and can only be obtained in practice. It is not even probable that the cost is the same to each company, as one may possess greater facilities than another. The rule given in the *Miner's Manual* for finding the variation of the standard holds good in every case when the returning charges are known; an illustrative example is given in page 29, example 3, of the *Manual*.—W. RICKARD.

COPPER ORE STANDARD.—In last week's Journal, "A Mine Adventurer" asks for an elucidation of what he calls the mystery of the copper ore standard, and how to find the true rate for different produce, so as to act fairly between adventurer and tributary. Permit me to inform him that some 20 years or more since I had to decide this, and sometimes in a magistrate's court. My rules, or rather tables founded on those rules, perfectly agreeing with the smelters' calculations, I then published, for the benefit of all concerned, in a form to be sent by post with a 1d. stamp, in an envelope, the better bound at 1s., and the plainest at 6d., of which I sold a goodly number, and have a few left. I believe wherever they have found their way they are regarded as a text-book. I fully intend to re-publish it, with explanations, as soon as my time permits, of which I will give due notice in your columns.—JESU HITCHINS: 8, Finsbury-lane.

VARIATION OF THE COPPER STANDARD.—It was not my intention to convey the idea, as inferred by "A Mine Adventurer," that Mr. Rickard's rule is founded on a wrong principle. The principle, as far as it goes, I believe to be correct, but the result without, as I before remarked, taking into account the increase or decrease in the cost of smelting the different produce ores, is, I maintain, incorrect; and the fact, as stated by "A Mine Adventurer," that the smelters have "variation tables," is still further evidenced in support of the assertion. Mr. Davey's Tables may very well answer the purpose for which they are intended, but are not sufficiently nice to serve as a guide to regulate the price in buying and selling ores.—L. A. F.

THE COPPER STANDARD.—I am much obliged for the very lucid explanation of the mode of working the copper standard, given by "Cornubiensis" in your last Journal, and applied them to the averages asserted to be those of the Redruth sale, also published in your last Journal, with the following results:—The particulars were—average standard, 1202. 12s. even produce, 6%; average price per ton, 47. 19s. 6d. Therefore, 1202. 12s. even produce, 48. 00s.; average price per ton, 47. 19s. 6d. From this deduct 21. 12s. 6d., and we obtain 47. 19s. 9d.—difference (say) 9d. Now for the other operation: 47. 19s. 6d. + 21. 12s. 6d. = 68. 6d. 100 x 722. 10s., which, divided by 6%; gives 1212. 8s. 6d. 100 x 17d. = 17. 14s. 6d. How am I to reconcile this state of affairs, and how am I to convince myself that the standard is not a myth?—A SHAREHOLDER.

THE SWANSEA COPPER SALES.—We have again to call your attention to the discrepancies in the remarks with regard to the copper ore sales at Swansea. We find that the figures given in the Journal do not agree with each other: thus, in the Journal of June 18 the mean price of ore copper was stated at 922. 4s. 9d., instead of 977. 11s., which appears to be correct according to our mode of calculation: for 1552 tons of British ore of 914 produce gives 143. 56 tons of fine copper; and 1907 tons of foreign ore, of 1634 produce, gives 309. 85 tons of fine copper— altogether 453. 44 tons. Then, 39,503. 11s. 6d. divided by 453. 44 gives as the mean price of the ton of copper by 87. 11s., and not 92. 4s. 9d., as you state. Again, if we seek the amount of money: from the average produce and average price per ton, we likewise find a discrepancy for 3459 tons, at an average price of 111. 8s. 6d., give 39,519. 11s. 6d., and not 39,503. 11s. 6d. We should feel obliged if some of your correspondents would give more precise details as to the simplest method by which your results may be arrived at.—ESTIVAN FRERES.

THE TREBANE MINE AND MACHINERY.—In reply to the Notice to Correspondents, in the Journal of last week, I have to inform "A Sufferer," who has signed the same, that I have purchased from the Trebene Mining Company, through their secretary, Mr. R. Daly, the engine, boilers, and machinery on the mine, and have paid a deposit thereon; the balance will be forthcoming as per arrangement.—THOS. BARTLETT: 36, Lombard-street, City, July 7.

THE TOLVADDEN MINE.—The management of this adventure, unfortunately, has always been subject to doubt and suspicion. The sale of ores announced in last week's Journal (505 tons) ought to prove satisfactory, and allay fear; but what reason can be assigned for the refusal by the authorities to permit Capt. Charles Thomas to inspect the mine, and make a report thereon, for a shareholder, and from whom he had a written authority? What hope can we have that our mine will obtain that position which it is represented as justly meriting, when such a competent and honourable gentleman as the manager of Dolcoath Mine is not allowed to inspect the mine? I hope that some explanation will be given; whether satisfactory or not, we must form our own opinion.—A SHAREHOLDER.

MINE MACHINERY.—We will give a sketch of the plan referred to by "Mine Agent" in an early Journal.

THE MINING.—The adventurers in our home tin mines have good grounds for congratulating themselves upon the prospects of the tin trade, since a rise in price here appears inevitable, from the result of the Dutch sale, just passed. In your last Journal, English refined was quoted 133s., and it was estimated that 77 fl., equal to about 134s. per ton here, would be quite as much as would be realised for the foreign tin to be sold at Amsterdam. Instead of this the average was 82½ fl., equal to 143s. 10s. per ton here, so that it is probable during the next year the average price of English refined will be at least 140s. per ton.—G. A.

NANTCOS AND PENRHIN MINES.—Can any one connected inform a shareholder why the shares in this mine are so low a price, when, taking into consideration the good lodes they have during the last six weeks—a lode that will produce 3 or 4 tons of lead ore per fm., and entirely in virgin ground, with 70 fm. of backs, and a lode in the west end now all the width of the end, and no north wall, producing 3 tons of lead ore per fm., and quite as good going east. I also see that Mr. Moore is willing to give 50s. per share for 15 shares; I should say that if he offered 50s. it would scarcely be taken in the immediate neighbourhood. It is the best discovery of ore that has been made in Cardiganshire for many years, and, if it continue, Nantcos and Penrhin will be one of the best mines in the country. The merit alone of cutting this good lode is due to Capt. Henry Boardy, but, as there is a superintendent coming there once a month, he has taken the praise to himself, when in reality he did not go a step towards it—indeed, was quite opposed to Capt. Boardy when he proposed to drive in north, which was done after the superintendent left the mine, and he was quite surprised when informed the ore was cut.—W. J. Postscript, Wales.

ACADIAN CHARCOAL IRON COMPANY.—In a recent Number of your Journal it was stated that the Government arbitrator, in his decision upon the merits of the Acadian iron for the purposes of cannon, decided upon the result of a chemical analysis alone, without regard to practical utility of the iron, and that the umpire afterwards called upon had also decided upon the same analysis. If it can be proved by practical results that the Acadian iron is capable of being successfully used for all engineering and mechanical purposes, but tensile and transverse, this decision that the Acadian iron is unfit for the purposes to which Government intended to apply it seems somewhat inexplicable. If it has been decided by the Government authorities that unless iron contain certain chemical properties it shall not be used for the purposes of cannon, regardless of the result which practice may demonstrate, the decision then is satisfactorily explained. In the face of the fact, however, that the umpire stated that the iron was useful for purposes where strength and a great power of resistance were required, and of the further fact that it is the opinion of many eminent practical men that silicon

in no way militates against the strength of iron, the decision seems somewhat anomalous. It may be that there remains something yet to be explained, which, if any of your readers could supply, would be gladly received by many interested in the manufacture of iron.—A. C.

WEST DEVON.—Some particulars respecting this company will appear in our next.

EAST CARADON.—Will any of your readers inform me what steps are being taken in the prosecution of this mine, with a view to its development, as from the secrecy maintained by the management, parties interested and residing at a distance are unable to ascertain what is being done with their property? I have made enquiries of brokers connected with the market, but cannot obtain the slightest information from them, the general reply being, "I am not aware that anything is being done there." Therefore, the only course left open is to apply to the Journal.—ONE INTERESTED.

With last week's MINING JOURNAL we gave a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains—The "Welcome" Nugget, Victoria (illustrated); The "Malachite" Nugget, South Australia (illustrated); The West Tolvadden Mine (illustrated); Mining—Practical and Commercial—No. I.; The "Tribute System" of Working Copper and Tin Mines; On the Dressing of Copper Ores; The Progressive Application of Machinery to Mining Purposes; The Gold and Silver Fever in the United States; On the Utilization of Mine Products; The Bog Lead Mine (illustrated), &amp;c., &amp;c.

With the MINING JOURNAL of June 18 was given a SUPPLEMENT, which contains—Manufacture of Malleable Iron and Steel—by Mr. Henry Bessemer; Improvements in the Steam-Engine; Plan of the Bog Lead Mining Company's (Limited) Mineral Property; Plan of the Carway and Duffryn Steam Coal Company's (Limited) Mineral Property; The Iron Trade of the United States; Discovering Water by the Divining Rod; Blasting Powder; Steam Jackets; Registering Pyrometer; Salford Horological Skill, &amp;c., &amp;c.

THE MINING JOURNAL  
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JULY 9, 1859.

The following are the particulars of the sales of Copper Ore for the quarter ending June 30, 1859:—

Cornwall and Devon, at the Cornish Ticketings....Tons 48,774 £282,966 10 0

Foreign, Irish, and elsewhere, at Swansea..... 12,701 150,822 0 0

Total for the quarter..... 61,475 £433,788 10 0

The Sales of Copper Ore at the Cornwall Ticketings during the quarter ending June 30, 1859, were as follows:—

Date. Av. stand. Prod. Price. Tons ore. Fine copper. Amount.

Mar. 31 £139 10 7 47 0 0 4464 312 4 £31,267 15 6

April 7 143 11 64 6 3 0 4386 272 3 26,997 8 6

" 21 146 2 5% 5 17 6 4359 258 0 25,710 13 0

" 28 142 6 6% 6 12 0 3036 199 12 20,056 0 6

May 8 135 8 7% 7 11 0 3617 275 2 27,309 3 6

" 12 136 1 6½ 6 1 6 4026 260 16 24,412 4 0

" 19 135 9 5% 4 18 6 4907 278 1 24,163 19 0

" 26 130 9 6% 5 5 6 3815 255 0 20,168 9 0

June 2 124 19 6% 5 18 0 4123 285 11 24,338 8 6

" 9 124 12 6½ 4 19 6 4295 266 7 21,376 13 6

" 23 123 2 6 4 13 6 4722 284 19 22,089 15 0

" 30 120 12 6½ 4 19 6 3024 194 0 15,075 16 0

Total sales for the quarter..... 48,774 3121 15 £282,966 10 0

Ditto ending March..... 45,000 2854 1 £282,000 16 0

Ditto ending December, 1858..... 45,652 3001 17 271,137 0 6

Ditto ending September, 1858..... 44,518 2910 9 242,979 8 6

Total sales for the year..... 183,944 11888 2 £1,079,075 15 0

Showing a quarterly average of..... 45,986 2972 0 269,768 18 6

Corresponding quarter, June, 1858..... 46,923 2962 12 261,588 1 6

Showing an increase of..... 122 tons of ore. Decrease £5,421 16 0

Equal to a reduction in the dividends upon the quarter of 5% per share, or 20% per annum. The question is, how long the directors and shareholders of this princely concern will allow such a depreciation of their property to continue? The mining interest look to them as the quarter from whence any alteration should emanate in the present system of smelting monopoly.

The Sales of Copper Ore at the Swansea Ticketings, during the quarter ending June, 1859, were as follows:—

Standard. Produce. Tons. Amount.

April 19 £122 8 6 84 1833 £31,617 1 6

May 3 112 15 0 164 1858 30,854 19 6

" 17 114 16 0 117 2149 24,443 7 6

" 31 104 17 6 15 18 16 1357 19,484 4 0

June 14 104 12 6 13 1 16 3459 39,503 11 6

" 28 102 17 0 12 1 2045 21,018 16 6

Total for the quarter..... 12,701 £150,822 0 6

Ditto ending March..... 10,367 12,641 19 0

Ditto ending Dec., 1858..... 7,628 10,668 5 0

Ditto ending Sept., 1858..... 11,212 12,104 16 6

Total for the year..... 41,908 £516,776 1 0

Showing a quarterly average of..... 10,477 12,914 0 0

Corresponding quarter ending June, 1858..... 12,120 148,632 0 0

Showing an increase of..... 158 tons of ore. Decrease £5,421 16 0

The present quarter exceeds, both in quantity and money, all the four preceding quarters, as shown above, and notwithstanding a fall in the standard of nearly 15%, the increased quantity of metal accounts for the excess in the amount of money. One portion is derived from rich regulus from Australia, and the remainder, we are well pleased to find, is the yield of Ireland—Berehaven in particular. This reduction in the value of copper ore will be severely felt by all the foreign mines, and considerably reduce the amount of future dividends. We understand that large quantities of foreign ore are now upon the water; and until such large shipments are abated (as they naturally must be) we may expect the present low rates to rule, unless a sudden demand should start up in the meantime. The smelters are taking good care of themselves, as they always do; a wide margin of profit falls to their lot. Let copper be at a high or low rate, their high mightinesses prosper on all occasions.

We recur to the subject of sulphur ore production in Great Britain; it has become an important branch in our commercial industry, and its demand is steadily on the increase, arising in a great measure from the extensive application of sulphuric acid in the manufacture of superphosphates of all kinds, being, in fact, the basis of every description of patent manure, and which, for agricultural purposes, is in course of general application. The supply is, for the greater part, from the mineral district of Ovoca, in the county Wicklow, therefore the statistics in reference thereto will not be uninteresting; indeed they are important, as showing the benefit which has accrued to those who devoted capital and energy to the developing of the riches of the district in question.

JULY 9, 1859.]

## THE MINING JOURNAL.

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## REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1859.

BY JOHN HENRY MURCHISON, Esq., F.G.S., F.R.S.

We have been favoured with the following extract from the introduction to the forthcoming number of this valuable periodical, expected to be published during the ensuing week:—

"In last Review attention was drawn to the gradual improvement which had taken place in the state of the mining interest in the previous nine months. The past quarter also commenced with favourable prospects, but towards the end of April, when the war between France and Sardinia and Austria was declared, a retrograde movement began, which has continued since then.

In the three months the dividends paid have amounted to 109,070L 10s., against 112,497L 5s. in the previous quarter, and 75,491L in the corresponding quarter of 1858. While this appears to be far from unsatisfactory, it must be noticed that the profits latterly divided have arisen from sales of ore at the higher prices obtained during the first four months of the year.

The following will show the progressive fall in the price of copper ore for the quarter:—

	Av. prod. per cent.	Av. price per unit.
March 31	7	£1 0 0
April 7	6 1/2	19 8
" 21	5 1/2	1 0 0
" 28	6 1/2	19 11
May 5	7 1/2	19 9
" 12	6 1/2	19 5 1/2
" 19	5 1/2	17 6
" 26	6 1/2	17 2
June 2	6 1/2	17 1/2
" 9	5 1/2	15 11
" 16	6 1/2	15 7
" 23	6 1/2	15 7 1/2
" 30	6 1/2	15 7 1/2

(Upon 6 per cent. ore the fall in the quarter would be 11s. 2d. per ton.)

The average produce for the quarter is 6,394, and the price per unit 18s. 1d., against 6,319, and 19s. 10d., in the previous quarter, and 6,398 and 17s. 6d., in the corresponding quarter of last year. In 1858, the lowest price was on July 22, when it was 15s. 4d. per unit of the produce, and in 1857, the lowest was 15s. 11d. per unit, on Nov. 12 and 19.

Cake copper has been lowered from 112L 10s. to 102L 10s. per ton.

The following are the particulars of sales of copper ores in Cornwall:—

Quarters ending	Tons.	Av. prod. p. cent.	Amount.	Av. price.	Fine cop.
June 30, 1858	48,774	6,394	£284,969	6 0	£5 0 6
March 31, 1859	45,000	6,319	282,002	16 0	6 5 4
June 30, 1858	46,923	6,398	261,588	1 6	5 11 6

These figures show that the quantity of ore has increased 3,774 tons over the previous quarter, and 1,851 tons over the corresponding quarter of 1858; the average produce has increased 0.75 over the previous quarter, and decreased 0.04 under 1858; the amount has increased 963L 14s. over the previous quarter, and 21,378. 8s. 6d. over 1858; the average price per ton has decreased 9s. 4d. under the previous quarter, and increased 4s. 6d. over 1858; and the fine copper has increased 267 tons 14 cwt. over the previous quarter, and 159 tons 2 cwt. over 1858.

The following are the particulars for the six months:—

First 6 months of	Tons.	Av. prod. p. cent.	Amount.	Av. price.	Fine cop.
1858	93,774	6,388	£264,969	6 0	£5 0 6
1859	92,221	6,469	263,429	8 6	5 17 10

increase in 1859 .. 1,553 .. £ 21,539 17 6 .. £ 2 8 .. 53 2

decrease in 1859 .. 0 111 .. — .. — .. — .. —

The sales of British and Irish copper ores at Swansea in the six months have been as follows:—

Tons.	Amount.	Tons.	Amount.
1859 .. 314	£2611 10 6	5120	£50,722 1 0
1858 .. 251	2455 5 0	4800	46,745 3 0

EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH COPPER.

Five months ending May 31—	Tons.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Unwrought, &c.	Tons	1,906	1,647	2,841
Sheets and nails, &c.	Tons	5,433	5,505	5,191
Wrought, or other sorts	Tons	1,067	1,538	900

Totals .. 8,366 .. 8,690 .. 8,932

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL COPPER.

Unwrought and part wrought	Cwts.	6,575	13,975	17,402
IMPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL COPPER.	Tons	28,600	31,113	29,407

Ore and regulus .. Tons 28,600 .. 31,113 .. 29,407

Unwrought and part wrought .. 646 .. 1,729 .. 3,152

The price of tin is also lower than it was three months ago. The following are the exports and imports:—

EXPORTS OF BRITISH TIN.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Unwrought .. Tons 817	925	1007	1007
Plates .. £654,341	£504,264	£717,589	£717,589

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL TIN.

Blocks, ingots, &c.	Cwts.	2,417	2,367	2,595
Totals .. Tons 700	632	608	608	608

IMPORTS OF TIN.

Blocks, ingots, &c.	Tons	700	632	608
Totals .. Tons 13,643	8,432	13,103	13,103	13,103

IMPORTS OF BRITISH LEAD.

Five months ending May 31—	Tons	1857.	1858.	1859.
Rolled, sheet, &c.	Tons 10,145	6,105	9,908	9,908
Ore, red and white, &c.	Tons 3,498	2,827	3,195	3,195

Totals .. 13,643 .. 8,432 .. 13,103

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL LEAD.

Pig and sheet ..	Tons	3,283	4,732	7,258
Dividends paid by BRITISH AND IRISH MINES IN THE QUARTER AND SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1859.	Quarter ending June 30.	£221,567 15	£221,567 15	£221,567 15

Per share. Amount. Per share. Amount.

Shares. Mine.	£2 6	£ 640 0	£ 0 5 0	£ 1,280 0
5120 Alfred Consols	0 5 0	1,000 0	0 0 0	2,000 0
200 Totalack	5 0 0	1,000 0	7 10 0	1,500 0
1000 Carn Brea	2 0 0	2,000 0	6 0 0	6,000 0
128 Cwmyntswill	5 0 0	640 0	25 0 0	3,200 0
1055 Crookack Moor	0 7 0	389 5	0 12 0	633 0
877 Cwrt Erin	10 0 0	433 10	0 10 0	433 10
1024 Devon and Cornwall	9 0 0	9,216 0	24 0 0	24,576 0
358 Dolcoath	15 0 0	5,370 0	22 6 0	7,876 0
300 East Darton	3 0 0	900 0	6 0 0	1,800 0
812 East Wheal Bassett	8 0 0	4,096 0	14 0 0	7,163 0
5700 Exmouth	0 2 0	570 0	0 2 0	570 0
2560 Fowdale, Isle of Man, Limited.	—	—	1 0 0	2,560 0
456 Grambler and St. Aunby	2 10 0	1,215 0	6 10 0	3,169 0
700 Great South Tintagel	0 13 0	3,900 0	1 0 0	6,000 0
224 Herodsfoot	0 15 0	768 0	1 7 6	1,408 0
495 Liskeard	5 0 0	800 0	10 0 0	1,600 0
1024 Mary Ann	2 5 0	2,400 0	14 0 0	5,600 0
3000 Mining Comp. of Ireland	—	—	4 10 0	4,608 0
5000 North Consols	3 0 0	5,400 0	5 10 0	9,900 0
6400 Par Consols	0 2 6	625 0	0 5 0	1,250 0
2800 Phoenix	0 10 0	3,200 0	1 0 0	6,400 0
5600 Providence	25 0 0	5,000 0	25 0 0	5,000 0
1000 Polberro	5 10 0	3,080 0	11 0 0	6,160 0
1024 Rosewarne and Herland	1 0 0	1,		

on. The agents are looking forward to the western ground for the development of more ore ground, but this will take some time to accomplish. Shares at the present time are rather flat; should the lawsuit end in favour of this mine, the shares will no doubt advance to some extent. Carn Brea continues to look well, and shares are firm. West Setons have somewhat declined. Wheal Basset shares are about 170L West Bassots about 20L North Frances shares are low. St. Day United continues to look well at several points. At Great South Tolgas there is a good lode in the 60 and 80 west. East Bassot shares are about 165L Great Wheal Busy is looking more promising in the western levels. Grumbler shares are from 60L to 65L Wheal Providence shares have an upward tendency. Wheal Margarets have declined, in consequence of a report that 100,000L worth of tin belonging to Wheal Mary has been taken away, but this is likely to be an exaggeration. Wheal Margery is looking promising for further improvement in the western part of the mine.

The Royal Cornwall and Devon Miners' Artillery Militia have been called out for training and exercise at Truro, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Sir Colman Rashleigh, Bart. They are a fine body of men, and have a soldier-like appearance. The contrast between them and the Royal Cornwall Rangers Regiment, which assemble at Bodmin, is generally remarked. The latter are smaller men, for the most part, than the Miners' Militia.

Meetings for the formation of volunteer rifle and artillery corps are being held in different parts of the county. Penzance had the honour of taking the initiative in this movement, and last week a meeting was held at Camborne for a similar object. Camborne is in the midst of a dense mining population, and if the mine captains and some of the influential lords and adventurers join heartily in the movement, there would be no difficulty in raising several corps of 100 men each in that district. A committee was formed, at the head of which stands Mr. Basset, of Tehidy, who has the largest income from mining sets of any landed proprietor in Cornwall. Mr. St. Aubyn, of Clowance; Dr. Smith (chairman of the Cornwall Railway Company), and many of the influential inhabitants of Camborne are on the committee, which also includes the names of Captain J. Vivian, of North Roscar; and Captain Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath, with power to add others. The Rev. W. P. Chappel, rector of Camborne, expressed a hope that a fair proportion of the working miners of the district would be added to the committee, and said that he considered the muscle, nerve, and intelligence of that class would furnish the right sort of material for forming good members of the proposed rifle corps. In this the rev. gentleman is probably correct, and we may expect to see as smart a rifle corps raised at Camborne as in any part of the county, or perhaps of the kingdom. There are persons who think that an artillery corps should also be formed in this mining district, as the activity and sharpness of the miners would be likely to turn out some of the best of artillerymen. Considering the extent of sea coast, and the numerous forts and landing places of which an enemy might take advantage in Cornwall, there ought to be numerous rifle and artillery corps formed in the county, and this might be easily accomplished in the populous districts of West Cornwall, provided the magistrates, the gentry, and the influential class of mining agents and adventurers would do their duty in the raising of such corps, and in subscribing towards their expenses. Penzance has set a very praiseworthy example in this respect, where not only men but money is forthcoming towards the cost of equipment, rifles, and other necessary expenditure. Camborne, Redruth, Truro, and Falmouth most certainly ought not to be behind Penzance in this patriotic movement.

#### REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

JULY 7.—The general trade of the north-eastern ports at present is in a very healthy state. The Alkali Trade on the Tyne, which is very extensive, is pretty brisk, and the export trade in coal also continues good.

The general position of the Coal and Iron Trades has undergone no particular change. The exports of iron for the five months ending May 31 have been on an extensive scale, and show a considerable increase generally as compared with the same period last year, the only exception being in pig-iron, which shows a falling off of about 18 per cent.; but in bar, bolt, and railway iron, and indeed in every other description, there has been a great increase. In steam-engines there has been a considerable falling off. At the Consett Iron-Works considerable activity prevails, and a movement has begun there for the purpose of establishing a very great desideratum—that is, a weekly market. At this busy hive of industry the three villages of Consett, Blackhill, and Leadgate have a population of 15,000, and those three places are destined to become one at no distant date there can be little doubt. They are situated about 14 miles equidistant from Durham, Hexham, and Newcastle, the nearest market towns, so that a weekly market will be of great service to the inhabitants of the district generally.

The sinking of the shafts at the North Seaton "winning" has been impeded lately by water, but is again resumed. The sinking of the new shaft at Newsham in connection with the Cowpen Colliery is also suspended at present, on account of water. This is also the case with the new shaft at the Seaton Delaval Colliery, where they are at present engaged in putting in metal tubing to keep the water back, which is expected to be completed in a short time, and the sinking resumed. A new engine of 70-horse power has been erected at the Holywell new pit, for the purpose of pumping water and drawing coals, and is expected to be got to work shortly.

Several accidents have, we regret to state, occurred in the district lately. An old man of the name of Aitken was shockingly mutilated lately in one of the pits at Washington Colliery, by coming in contact with a tram of laden coal tubs. He appears to have been hurrying along the roadway in a very incautious manner, without noticing the approaching tram, although places are provided for the safety of passengers; his own carelessness and recklessness appears to have been the cause of the accident.

Another accident, resulting in the death of J. Hall, aged 66, a workman in the Londonderry Pit, at Pettington. It was proved by J. Walker, whom the jury visited in bed, that on Tuesday week he and Hall were at work in the pit, when some stone fell on them, and Hall was killed on the spot. Walker was got out some time afterwards, and had a most miraculous escape; a large stone, 3 feet broad, 5 ft. long, and 2 ft. 9 in. thick, covered him, and before he could be got out this had to be broken in three places. Walker stated that on account of the rubbish the place could not be timbered. The deputy had examined the place the day before, and saw no sign of danger. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death." On Monday week an inquest was held at Willington, on the body of J. Cockcroft, aged 12 years, who was killed on the Friday previous at Page Bank Colliery. Mr. Atkinson, the Government Inspector, was present. Deceased was killed by the cage leaving the bottom of the shaft before he had time to get properly in, by which means his head came in contact with the bunting, and killed him instantaneously. A number of witnesses were examined, whose evidence showed that the accident occurred through the neglect of the brakesman in not paying proper attention to the signals in use. The jury found that J. Cockcroft was killed by the brakesman, George Brown, drawing up the cage without being signalled, and that the said G. Brown is, therefore, guilty of manslaughter. Brown was then removed in custody, but the coroner stated that he would accept bail for his appearance at the Assizes.

A letter has been written by Mr. Jaffrey, of Hartlepool, and published in the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*, on the subject of marine steam boilers and the consumption of fuel, which appears of so much importance that I think it worth giving here:

In the latter end of last year some correspondence appeared in your pages upon the merits of "North Country v. Welsh Coals," which instead of being confined to the question mooted, was, through the Billinggate propensity of one of your correspondents, abruptly terminated, because the writer believed no practical fact could ever be demonstrated if it were made the vehicle of personal attack.

What I wished last year to show was, that with boilers properly constructed steamship owners would find that North Country coal is very much superior to Welsh for all sea-going purposes, and that in the great majority of boilers now in use a very large proportion of the primary elements of the fuel is wasted and rendered destructive to the boilers, instead of generating steam. In illustration and further confirmation of these statements, I beg to give you the results obtained from two new boilers we have lately fitted on board steamers—the *Countess of Durham* and *Viscount Lambton*. The former boiler in both ships had only been in use for three years, and could not be called old; and that there may be no room for cavil or doubt, I give you an extract from a letter received from the Earl of Durham's engineer, Mr. R. F. Clark, who writes thus:—

"The consumption of coals in the *Countess of Durham*'s old boiler for the average of four voyages was 58½ tons per London voyage, with the new boiler it is about 39 tons per voyage; but with the last alteration of bars, which had hardly been fairly tested yet, having only gone one voyage since, I expect the consumption will be below 39 tons per London voyage. The captain of the *Viscount* says his consumption with old boilers was 65 tons per London voyage, with the new boiler it is 35½ tons per London voyage."

In reference to this last it is but right to say that the principle of superheating steam was carried to a larger extent in this steamer than in the *Countess of Durham*, and to that, as well as being fitted with an improved form of propeller, must be given a share of

the increased economy obtained. In both these new boilers, I may remark, the fuel is consumed without the production of smoke.

Much has been said about the enormous expense attending screw colliers and screw steam-ships generally, but if we are to take the above as a specimen of the manner in which fuel has been thrown to the winds, simply from the fact that boilers have been constructed upon a false principle in detail, and if by the above fact such a direct amount of economy can be obtained by the substitution of correct principles in their construction, independent of the indirect and collateral saving, I may be pardoned for saying that steam-ship owners need not despair of making this kind of property a profitable and satisfactory investment. Should you deem these remarks of any public utility, perhaps you may find room for them in an early impression.—G. W. JAFFREY.

#### REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.]

JULY 7.—In no important respect has the position of trade changed since we last wrote. Scarcity of water still causes partial cessation of some of the works, and the weather experienced this week will add to the inconvenience. The approaching meetings of the ironmasters in the Staffordshire and Worcestershire districts are looked forward to with much interest, as the resolutions which are arrived at will have considerable influence here. The Coal Trade is quiet. Freights remain nearly the same as those quoted in last week's Journal.

From a parliamentary return, it appears that during the twelve months ending Jan. 5 last, 40,194 tons of copper ore, and 13,618 tons of regulus, were imported into Swansea; the total amounts imported into the whole of the United Kingdom being 78,641 tons of copper ore, and 18,458 tons of regulus.

The arrivals of copper ore at Swansea during the week have been on a moderate scale. Trade, however, is reported brisk, and large exports of patent fuel have been made.

The next meeting of the South Wales Institute of Engineers will take place at Swansea, on Friday and Saturday, July 22 and 23. Several important papers will be read, and interesting discussions are anticipated. The meetings will take place at the Royal Institution of South Wales.

The Penarth Railway to Ely Tidal Harbour is now completed, and has been opened for traffic. The new docks are progressing but slowly, but it is understood that more energetic exertions will shortly be made.

An examination of the pupils of the Bristol School of Mines took place last week at the School-house, Bristol. Any bailiffs, overmen, or others, engaged in the management of mines, were allowed to come forward. The examination was conducted by Professor Ramsay, F.R.S., of the Government School of Mines, London, assisted by Mr. Lionel Brough, Inspector of Mines, Mr. G. C. Greenwell, F.G.S., and other gentlemen, and it embraced—practical mining, timbering, and ventilation ; machinery, boring, carrying roads, putting in dams ; the causes of accidents, and the best means of preventing them ; reading, writing, geology, and general capability. The result of the examination will not be made public until the examiner presents his report, after which the prizes will be distributed.

A fatal accident occurred at the Blaina Works, on Wednesday morning, to a man named Thomas Watkins. He was employed as night watchman at the Cwm Celyn furnaces, and is supposed to have sat down on the parapet of the furnace, and fallen asleep. He fell to the ground, a depth of about 60 feet, and was discovered early in the morning with a large stone fixed in his skull. Death was probably almost instantaneous. The unfortunate man had suffered amputation of both arms through an accident at the same works a few years back. An inquest has been held before Mr. Brewer, coroner, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

When under examination before a Committee of the House of Commons, with respect to the Brecon and Merthyr Tydfil Junction Railway, Mr. Bruce, M.P., one of the managing trustees of the Dowlais Iron-Works, and Vice-chairman of the Vale of Neath Railway, took occasion to state some interesting particulars regarding the Merthyr district. He believed the population to be now 100,000, and in twenty years the number of residents had doubled. He considered that 1,000,000L a year would be a correct estimate of the wages of labour paid in the parish. The Dowlais company alone paid nearly 500,000L per annum in wages : 7000 persons came weekly to their pay-tables to receive wages. The company have about 280 horses of their own at work, and employ a large number besides through contractors. These few facts will serve to convey to strangers some idea of the extent of the works in question. Nothing further has transpired with respect to the Penydarren or Hirwain Works.

#### THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WOLVERHAMPTON.]

JULY 7.—The week between the preliminary meeting and the quarterly meetings, which take place next week, is usually a dull one, and the present is no exception. Most of the makers of superior finished iron are fairly supplied with orders, but there are not generally many on hand, and some whose quality is in good repute are slack. Makers of inferior iron have no chance of doing much, as the low prices prevailing in South Wales, and other districts possessing the means of producing second rate iron cheaply, make competition here in this quality of iron hopeless. Good quality of pig-iron are firm in price, but the sale is dull. It is hoped that greater activity will be experienced after quarter-day.

In the Hardware Trades there is no change. Some branches are dull, but generally the home demand is tolerably good. The South American trade is very dull, as it has been for more than twelve months. The accounts by the last mail, received this week, represent commercial affairs there as extremely depressed. The news of the breaking out of the war in Northern Italy, and of the consequent tightness in the money market, had just arrived, and produced quite a panic. Discounts rose to 2 per cent. per month. This state of things would, no doubt, be temporary, as the receipt of intelligence of the rapid subsidence of the excitement in the money market here would allay the apprehension which led to it.

The continental trade is extremely dull.

Tin is very firm. As stated at the time, the late reduction was probably only made with a view to the holders of tin in this country purchasing more cheaply at the forthcoming Dutch sales. The general impression is, that after those sales the price will advance, and manufacturers are desirous of laying in stocks at present rates, but they commonly obtain small quantities from the dealers.

The suspension of Messrs. Stevens Brothers, of Liverpool, will affect a considerable number of the merchants in this town and in Birmingham, and also some houses connected with the iron trade.

An information laid against Mr. C. Smith, owner of a small colliery near Wednesfield, charging him with a violation of 5 and 6 Vic., c. 93, was heard before the Wolverhampton magistrates yesterday. The charge, which was fully sustained, was that the defendant had employed a youth under the age of 15—he was not 11 years old—to superintend a gin driven by a horse which was used for raising and lowering the miners. It was stated, in justification or exoneration of the defendant, that there were hundreds of cases in the district where this provision of Lord Ashley's (now Earl Shaftesbury) Act is regularly violated. A penalty of 20L—the minimum amount under the Act for this offence—was imposed, with costs. A common informer laid the information, and it is expected to be the first of many. Proprietors of coal mines will act wisely in reading the Act, and enquiring whether they are offending against this or any other of its provisions, especially that which prohibits the employment of boys in coal mines under 10 years of age, which is said to be broken in this locality with impunity.

#### REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

JULY 7.—The position and prospects of the Iron Trade are unaltered. The reports received from these districts represent the trade as exceedingly dull, and the system of underselling is becoming more prevalent. Several of the Yorkshire houses noted for the production of a first quality of iron must be taken as an exception, and one or two others who have taken some large contracts for railway ironwork. The Derbyshire ironmasters have, on the whole, a tolerable supply of orders, and the improvement which has taken place in the cotton and woollen trades in Manchester has imparted a little stimulus to the iron trade in Lancashire.

The Coal Trade is dull, and some of the coalmasters have accepted a reduction in prices. We regret to hear that an excess of water at the collieries of the Dunstan and Barlow Company will occasion a considerable loss to the company, and throw a very large number of hands out of employment. The Staveley Collieries, the property of Mr. Barrow, are in full employment. The new arrangements of the South Yorkshire coal-

owners is giving much satisfaction, and will speedily lead to a very considerable increase in the traffic. The different firms are getting well in work with their London agencies, and it is more than probable that the effect of this arrangement will tend to reduce the price of coal in the London markets.

The Derbyshire coalowners are as zealous in their exertions to increase the demand for the coals raised from their pits in the London market as their neighbours in South Yorkshire, although their movements are comparatively noiseless. The Shipley Main coal in particular is gradually increasing in favour, and already the demand is nearly equal to the present supply, which, however, may be materially increased if necessary. Although the coal is of less attractive appearance than many others, we are assured that, both for cleanliness and evaporative powers, it is unequalled as a steam coal, and likewise excellently adapted for general purposes. It has a dull, leaden appearance, but when in the furnace it is almost entirely consumed, leaving neither ash nor clinker, and possesses, moreover, the great recommendation of being smokeless. Three depots have been established in London—one at the Rosemary Branch Wharf on the Regent's Canal ; one at the Midland Railway depot, King's Cross ; and the third at the Shipley Colliery depot, Camden Town ; and many of the largest manufacturing firms exclusively employ it. The present price in London is 17s. per ton.

Having given a *résumé* last week of the Derbyshire lead mines, we have nothing further to add this week, except that the prospects of the Brightside Mine are not so gloomy as we stated in our last. The mine has paid some good dividends. We learn from the manager, Mr. Bland, that the sales are improving.

The Share Market is improving, and the prospects of Mill Town and Mill Dam, in particular, are brighter than ever.

Peter and James Anders, brothers, were sadly burned by an explosion at Messrs. Bromilow and Co.'s Little Delf Mine of the Chain Colliery, near Blackbrooke, Parr. The accident was caused by William Owen firing a shot in a portion of the workings known to be foul, but he escaped.

#### THE MINING INDUSTRY OF IRELAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

JULY 6.—The event of the past week has been the launch of the Connoree Mining Company, to which you alluded in your last Journal. As you propose noticing the establishment of this undertaking still further, it is probably better I should leave the matter in your own hands, and, in doubt, you will treat the subject as it certainly deserves. This company possesses a feature which but few other companies can boast of in their establishment—the existence of a dividend-paying mine, with the appliances, &c., ready at hand, and nothing wanted but the spirited prosecution of the works to realise immediate profits. This undertaking, therefore, is presented, not as a speculation in the ordinary acceptation, but as one capable of returning sure and immediate remunerative profits. It is to be hoped the project will meet with every encouragement, and that the share will be soon subscribed for.

The first general meeting of the Carysfort Mining Company was held on Monday, and I hope the first meeting of the Connoree Company may be fully as favourable in every respect. The directors' report and that of the mining engineer, Mr. Silas Evans, were both highly satisfactory, and prove that no exertions were spared, either on the part of the directors or the engineer, to satisfy the shareholders. The Chairman, when addressing the meeting, stated "that they had reason to be highly gratified with the progress they had made up to the present period ; with regard to the machinery alluded to in the report, the directors had succeeded in becoming the purchasers of one splendid engine, on decidedly cheap terms. Another engine, in perfect working order, had been obtained, an acknowledged bargain. One engine had been already shipped, and both would arrive at Arklow and be set up for work within a brief space of time." Mr. Evans's report is very full and explicit. He concludes by stating—"Our operations for the coming half-year will be carrying out the works I have before mentioned, which are—the proving of the great gossan in depth ; the sulphur lode, when it outcrops at surface ; the sulphur lode at the quarry ; the lead lode ; and a systematic course of operations in costing for the lodes generally throughout the range of the copper and sulphur portion of the property." He also gives reasonable hope that ores will be raised in quantity before the next half-yearly meeting, and is of opinion that the mines will become very productive and profitable when the increasing trials have been made and depth attained.

The meeting of the Mining Company of Ireland will be held to-morrow, when the directors intend recommending a dividend of 7s. per cent. per annum. The accounts show a net profit on the past half-year of 646L, being 422L more than the previous half-year, and 784L less than the corresponding period in 1858, as shown by the comparative statement, which, for the convenience of your readers, I give below. It will be seen that during the present half-year there has been an almost total absence of profit on the collieries, owing to very severe local competition. This was alluded to by the Chairman at the last half-yearly meeting, and was fully expected. This source of revenue produced nearly 3000L more in the corresponding half-year in 1858 than in the last one, notwithstanding there is a difference of only 784L in the balance of net profit between the two periods, owing to the losses being so much less during the past season ; this, to say the least of it, shows good, prudent, and careful management. Had the results at the collieries been otherwise, the past would appear the best half-year for some time. In my next I will give you a report of the best half-year for some time.

COMPARISON OF PROFITS.

	May, 1858.	Dec., 1858.	May, 1859.
Knocknahon	£3705	£1816	£3912
Luganore	3512	4196	3368
Stevardagh Collieries	127	1889	3131
Ballycorus Works (nett)	1011	1023	474
Lisnacolliery	195	176	184
<b>Total</b>	<b>£8550</b>	<b>£8990</b>	<b>£11,067</b>
COMPARISON OF LOSSES.			
Ballydehob	£714	£765	£1039</



## QUEEN OF TAMAR SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated by Act of Parliament (19 and 20 Vict., c. 47; and 20 and 21, c. 14). Capital £10,000, in 10,000 shares of £1 each. Deposit, 10s. per share on allotment. The remaining sum to be paid by quarterly instalments, at the rate of 2s. per share, due on the same date of the quarterly period as when allotted, till the whole sum of 20s. be fully paid.

BANKERS—Messrs. Stuckey and Co., Bath.

SOLICITOR—Jos. G. Bartram, Esq., Northumberland-buildings, Queen-square, Bath. SECRETARY—Richard McDonald, Esq., Hawthorn-house, Walcot-buildings, Bath.

OFFICES—HAWTHORN HOUSE, WALCOT BUILDINGS, BATH.

An influential board of directors is in course of formation, the qualification being that the directors shall hold 200 shares to render them eligible for that office.

This valuable property is situated at Tuckermash, in the parish of Beerris, about six miles from Tavistock. On reference to the map lately published by Mr. C. Williams, land and mineral surveyor, it is there termed Great Tamar. It will be seen that this set is situated in a well-known rich metalliferous district, which can boast of some of the most profitably productive mines of the two counties, and subject to the payment of only one-sixteenth due.

The lodes (especially the one in the shaft of the east and west lode) have already produced a great abundance of highly mineralised gossans, although as yet they have only been proved to the depth of about 4 fms. below the surface, affording strong evidence that they will realise rich deposits of ore at no much greater depth.

It is satisfactory that this mine is situated on the navigable River Tamar, and that the Tuckermash Quay is within the limits of the set, and only distant about a quarter mile from where the main operations will be carried on.

There will, therefore, be an unusually cheap transit of the ore, and the back carriage of materials for the various purposes of the mine will add but very little to the general expenditure.

The possession of this mine is enhanced by the fact that three distinct mining parties have applied for this set since the recent discoveries in several parts of this district, and therefore the projectors feel the greatest confidence in strongly recommending the undertaking to capitalists, as one more than likely to result in a very permanently lucrative investment.

It is only necessary to allude to the fact that numbers of men of great fortune owe their wealth to their investments in the mines of this great Tavistock district.

Lodes possessing such indications, in districts of acknowledged wealth, and having favourable analogy to profitable surrounding undertakings (the Queen of Tamar to wit) worked with economical expenditure, are sure to command success. We are led to these remarks in consequence of complaint, respecting losses incurred in mining pursuits, whilst the fact, upon investigation, transpires that they are from want of discretion at the very onset of the undertaking, and from a worse evil of being launched into existence for premiums upon sale of shares, instead of dividends from honest development. This is investing in schemes, instead of progressive and sound undertakings.

The present projectors, in consideration of the outlay in obtaining the lease, developing the several lodes, and of some outstanding claims upon the mine previous to the present undertaking, reserve 1500 shares, leaving 8500 to be issued to the public for raising the required working capital, and it is confidently believed that £5000 will be ample to make the Queen of Tamar a very desirable dividend paying mine.

The prospects bear the reports from the undermentioned mining agents:—Captain Anthony Pryor of Huckworts Bridge Copper Mine; Capt. Joseph Hodge, general mine inspecting agent; Capt. Arthur Down, of Great West Sorbridge Mine; Capt. John Key, of Fortescue Mine, adjoining the Devon Great Consols Mine; Capt. Samuel Gregory, of Great Caradon and Slade Mine; Capt. Bartholomew Robins, the present agent of the mine.

Prospectuses, reports, and sketch of the district may be had gratis by applying to RICHARD McDONALD, Secretary.

THE GREAT NORTH TOLGUS MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

IN THE PARISH OF REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

Capital £4096, in 1024 shares of £4 each. £1 to be paid at the time of allotment.

BANKERS—Sir J. W. Lubbock and Co., London.

AGENT AT THE MINE—Captain Cornwall Henwood.

SECRETARY—Mr. James Hammon.

OFFICES.—223 & 224, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

This valuable mine, situated in the parish of Redruth, in the county of Cornwall, has lately been acquired at considerable expense, though far short of the sum already expended in sinking shafts, driving levels, and opening upon the lodes above and below the adit level.

The position of the set is all that can be desired, being situated in the richest mineral district in the world, and indications are such as to guarantee the shareholders a highly remunerative return upon the capital embarked. The area of the mine is upwards of 200 acres, and is traversed by four lodes and two cross-courses; the junction of granite and slate is not far from the property, which is an important feature in the mineral districts of Cornwall, four-fifths of the rich mines in the county being in a similar position.

The great cross-courses that pass through Wheal Buller, West Wheal Basset, Carn Brea, and other rich mines in this district, and which made such immense deposits of ore in those mines, intersect the whole of the lodes in the Great North Tolgus, and it is fully anticipated that by sinking the engine-shaft to the 70, to intersect the lodes at that depth, large deposits of rich ore will be met with, and place the Great North Tolgus second to none in the district.

The engine-shaft is 50 fms. deep from the surface, and in good repair: there is an engine-house on the spot, which will be available to the present proprietors; this will be saving to the present company of about 5000.

Numerous communications have been received from some of the leading mine agents in Cornwall, setting forth the certainty of the indications held out of realising great riches in depth, and all concur in stating that the expenditure of £2000 will be quite sufficient to erect the necessary machinery, drain the mine, and successfully develop the various lodes. A perusal of the annexed report will best ascertain its intrinsic value.

The present proprietors being fully convinced of the unquestionable value of the property, and the certainty of success in the undertaking, have determined upon issuing 1024 shares, at 4*s*, each, to raise the sum of 4096: but it being fully expected that £1024 will in the first instance be amply sufficient to develop the lodes in the set, they have determined not to call up the whole amount at once, but only the sum of £1024, as stated in the heading of this prospectus; and it is anticipated, before the expenditure even of that sum, that the return from the mine will meet the expenses and pay dividends to the shareholders bi-monthly.

The mine will be worked for dividends and not for market premiums. There are no free shares in the undertaking, and the operations at the mine will be prosecuted with all practical skill and dispatch, under the able superintendence of an experienced and skilful miner.

The peculiar advantages presented by this property are, that it is surrounded by rich mines, the West Wheal Seton lode traverses the entire length of the set, the railway passes near the property to the port of Portreath, which is not more than two miles distant, and it is fully expected, within twelve months from the present date, that the shares will be selling at a large premium; the shares in some of the mines in the same district having advanced to more than £400 premium in two months.

## REPORTS.

May 20, 1859.—In answer to your letter requesting my opinion of the mine you propose calling Great North Tolgus, I beg to say I thoroughly know the property as Wheal Elizabeth, and cannot conceive a spot to be more eligibly situated or more adapted by nature for mining purposes. Proper appliances will be resorted to in those mines, intersect the whole of the lodes in the Great North Tolgus, and it is fully anticipated that by sinking the engine-shaft to the 70, to intersect the lodes at that depth, large deposits of rich ore will be met with, and place the Great North Tolgus second to none in the district.

The engine-shaft is 50 fms. deep from the surface, and in good repair: there is an engine-house on the spot, which will be available to the present proprietors; this will be saving to the present company of about 5000.

Full particulars and conditions of sale are in preparation, and may be obtained on application to THOMAS POPE, Esq., St. Mary-at-Hill; MESSRS. HILL and MATTHEWS, or Mr. CHASBY, solicitors, London; H. L. McCULLOCH, Esq., York; WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Esq., Wingerate Grange, Ferry Hill; Mr. WATSON, solicitor, Durham; the auctioneer, SANDERSON; HENRY TENNANT, Esq.; MESSRS. FENWICKS and FALCONER, solicitors, Messrs. ALLINSON and GILLESPIE, accountants, or JOHN T. HOYLE, solicitor, 30, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

## WATERWORKS—CONTRACT NO. 3.—TO WELL SINKERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.—THE LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH FOR THE DISTRICT OF WALLASEY, in the county of Chester, do HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that they are PREPARED TO RECEIVE TENDERS from parties willing to undertake the following named CONTRACT:

Contract No. 3.—For the SUPPLY of MATERIALS, and for SINKING a PURE WATER WELL, in the parish of Wallasey.

The drawings and specifications may be examined, and forms of tenders and schedules of prices may be obtained on payment of 5*s*, on application to James T. Lea, resident engineer, at the offices of the local board, or at the office of Robert Rawlinson, civil engineer, No. 34, Parliament-street, Westminster, on and after Monday, the 4th of July next, between the hours of Ten A.M. and Three P.M.

The contractor will be required to enter into a bond, with two approved sureties, for the due performance of the contract, which contract and bond will be prepared at the expense of the contractor.

Sealed tenders to be delivered at the public offices, Egremont, near Birkenhead (law clerk's office), on or before Four o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 20th July next, endorsed "Tender for Sinking Well, Contract No. 3."

No tender will be entertained unless made in the prescribed form, and the local board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, T. K. HASSALL, Clerk to the said Board.

Public Offices, Egremont, near Birkenhead, June 28, 1859.

## WATERWORKS—CONTRACT NO. 4.—TO ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, AND OTHERS.—THE LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH FOR THE DISTRICT OF WALLASEY, in the county of Chester, do HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that they are PREPARED TO RECEIVE TENDERS from parties willing to undertake the following named CONTRACT:

Contract No. 4.—For the SUPPLY and ERECTION of a STEAM ENGINE and BOILERS, of about 30 horse power, and PUMPS capable of lifting 30,000 gallons of water 200 ft. high per hour. And also for the SUPPLY and ERECTION of a CAST IRON WATER TANK, 45 ft. square and 13 ft. deep, with supply pipes and other apparatus.

The drawings may be examined, and duplicate copies of the specification, form of tender, and schedule of prices, may be obtained on payment of £1, on application to James T. Lea, resident engineer, at the offices of the local board, or at the office of Robert Rawlinson, civil engineer, No. 34, Parliament-street, Westminster, on and after Monday, the 4th of July next, between the hours of Ten A.M. and Three P.M.

The contractor will be required to enter into a bond, with two approved sureties, for the due performance of the contract, which contract and bond will be prepared at the expense of the contractor.

Sealed tenders to be delivered at the Public Offices, Egremont, near Birkenhead (law clerk's office), on or before Four o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 20th July next, endorsed "Tender for Contract No. 4 Waterworks."

No tender will be entertained unless made in the prescribed form, and the local board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, T. K. HASSALL, Clerk to the said Board.

Public Offices, Egremont, near Birkenhead, June 28, 1859.

## WATERWORKS—CONTRACT NO. 5.—TO BRASS FOUNDERS AND OTHERS.—THE LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH FOR THE DISTRICT OF WALLASEY, in the county of Chester, do HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that they are PREPARED TO RECEIVE TENDERS from parties willing to undertake the following named CONTRACT:

Contract No. 5.—For the SUPPLY of SLUICE VALVES, HYDRANTS, and OTHER STREET FITTINGS.

Duplicate specifications, forms of tender, and schedules of prices may be obtained on payment of 10*s*, on application to James T. Lea, resident engineer, at the offices of the local board, or at the office of Robert Rawlinson, civil engineer, No. 34, Parliament-street, Westminster, on and after Monday, the 4th of July next, between the hours of Ten A.M. and Three P.M.

The contractor will be required to enter into a bond, with two approved sureties, for the due performance of the contract, which contract and bond will be prepared at the expense of the contractor.

Sealed tenders to be delivered at the Public Offices, Egremont, near Birkenhead (law clerk's office), on or before Four o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 20th July next, endorsed "Tender for Contract No. 5 Waterworks."

No tender will be entertained unless made in the prescribed form, and the local board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, T. K. HASSALL, Clerk to the said Board.

Public Offices, Egremont, near Birkenhead, June 28, 1859.

## WATERWORKS—CONTRACT NO. 6.—TO PIPE LAYERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.—THE LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH FOR THE DISTRICT OF WALLASEY, in the county of Chester, do HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that they are PREPARED TO RECEIVE TENDERS from parties willing to undertake the following named CONTRACT:

Contract No. 6.—FOR EXCAVATING THE GROUND and LAYING and JOINTING CAST IRON WATER PIPES, and for FIXING SLUICE VALVES, HYDRANTS, &c.

The specification may be examined, and forms of tender and schedules of prices may be obtained on payment of 5*s*, on application to James T. Lea, resident engineer, at the offices of the local board, or at the office of Robert Rawlinson, civil engineer, No. 34, Parliament-street, Westminster, on and after Monday, the 4th of July next, between the hours of Ten A.M. and Three P.M.

The contractor will be required to enter into a bond, with two approved sureties, for the due performance of the contract, which contract and bond will be prepared at the expense of the contractor.

Sealed tenders to be delivered at the Public Offices, Egremont, near Birkenhead (law clerk's office), on or before Four o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 20th July next, endorsed "Tender for Contract No. 6 Waterworks."

No tender will be entertained unless made in the prescribed form, and the local board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, T. K. HASSALL, Clerk to the said Board.

Public Offices, Egremont, near Birkenhead, June 28, 1859.

## WATERWORKS—CONTRACT NO. 7.—TO PIPE LAYERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.—THE LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH FOR THE DISTRICT OF WALLASEY, in the county of Chester, do HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that they are PREPARED TO RECEIVE TENDERS from parties willing to undertake the following named CONTRACT:

Contract No. 7.—For the EXCAVATING of the GROUND and LAYING and JOINTING of the PIPES, and for FIXING SLUICE VALVES, HYDRANTS, &c.

The specification may be examined, and forms of tender and schedules of prices may be obtained on payment of 5*s*, on application to James T. Lea, resident engineer, at the offices of the local board, or at the office of Robert Rawlinson, civil engineer, No. 34, Parliament-street, Westminster, on and after Monday, the 4th of July next, between the hours of Ten A.M. and Three P.M.

The contractor will be required to enter into a bond, with two approved sureties, for the due performance of the contract, which contract and bond will be prepared at the expense of the contractor.

Sealed tenders to be delivered at the Public Offices, Egremont, near Birkenhead (law clerk's office), on or before Four o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 20th July next, endorsed "Tender for Contract No. 7 Waterworks."

No tender will be entertained unless made in the prescribed form, and the local board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, T. K. HASSALL, Clerk to the said Board.

Public Offices, Egremont, near Birkenhead, June 28, 1859.

## M. R. HARDCASTLE WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Queen's Head Inn, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Tuesday, the 12th day of July, 1859, at One o'clock in the afternoon (unless previously disposed of by private contract), the VALUABLE COLLIERIES, known as the FRAMWELLGATE MOOR and DRYBURN GRANGE COLLIERIES, in the county of Durham, comprising the EXTENSIVE ROYALTIES of FRAMWELLGATE MOOR, CATER HOUSE, and POTTER MOOR, with the PLANT, consisting of 143 coke ovens, engine offices, garages and shops, agents' and workmen's houses, fire-brick works, powerful pumping and other STEAM ENGINES and MACHINERY, much of which has been recently erected, together with the railway connecting the colliery with the Bishop's Auckland branch of the North-Eastern.

The collieries are in full work in the Hutton and Busty Bank seams, the coals being shipped at the Jarrow and Sunderland Docks; those from the Hutton seam are well known in the London and coasting markets as the Framwellgate W.

The coal from both seams is recognised in the London gas trade as a first-class gas coal, and high certificates have been furnished of its value.

The coke from the Busty Bank seam has a well-established character in the Staffordshire and inland markets for locomotive and furnace purposes.

It is seldom so valuable a colliery property, with such varied resources, is offered for investment. The rentals are moderate, and ample facilities are afforded for attaching neighbouring coal-fields, if deemed desirable, but the coal in the present royalties is sufficient to supply a large demand from both the Hutton and Busty Bank seams for many years to come.

Full particulars and conditions of sale are in preparation, and may be obtained on application to THOMAS POPE, Esq., St. Mary-at-Hill; MESSRS. HILL and MATTHEWS, or Mr. CHASBY, solicitors, London; H. L. McCULLOCH, Esq., York; WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Esq., Wingerate Grange, Ferry Hill; Mr. WATSON, solicitor, Durham; the auctioneer, SANDERSON; HENRY TENNANT, Esq.; MESSRS. FENWICKS and FALCONER, solicitors, Messrs. ALLINSON and GILLESPIE, accountants, or JOHN T. HOYLE, solicitor, 30, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

## BRIEF PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO IRONMASTERS, IRON MANUFACTURERS, IRON MERCHANTS, DEALERS, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

At the BEDLINGTON IRONWORKS, in the COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

M. R. GEORGE HARDCASTLE is instructed to prepare for SALE, BY AUCTION, at an early period, at the ironworks, Bedlington, in the county of Northumberland, piecemeal, in lots to suit purchasers, the EXTENSIVE ROLLING MILLS, FURNACES, STEAM ENGINES, SQUEEZERS, and OTHER APPLIANCES requisite for the production of merchant iron in all its varieties, together with the BLAST FURNACES, RAILWAYS, and other important appurtenances, the whole of the plant now advertised for sale being situated on the north shore of the River Blyth, in a position advantageous either for shipment or for railway transit.

The valuable working machinery and materials included in this sale amount to many thousand tons of malleable and cast iron. Particulars in catalogues and further advertisements.—Sunderland Sale Offices, June 15, 1859.

TWYN GWYN ESTATE, MYNNYDDYSLWYN, MONMOUTHSHIRE.

MESSRS. CORNELIUS EVANS AND SON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Westgate Hotel, on Monday, the 18th day of July, 1859, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, subject to conditions, a VALUABLE COPYHOLD ESTATE, held at the Manor of Abercarn, in the county of Monmouth, called TWYN GWYN, situated about  $\$

## FUEL AND STEAM ECONOMY.

Apply to Mr. LEE STEVENS, C.E., 1, Fish-street-hill, E.C.

BEDFORD IRONWORKS TAVISTOCK.

MESSRS. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have generally a good stock of SECOND-HAND MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE, which may be viewed at their works. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, and CO. beg to announce that they MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES of every description on the newest and best principle, combining all the modern improvements. Castings and wrought-iron work made at the shortest notice. Machinery sent to all parts of the world, and competent engineers to erect the same. Steam boilers and chains made, and warranted of the best description.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED CHAIN AND ANCHOR WORKS, BLANKET BOW, HULL, TO BE DISPOSED OF (the owner having retired from age). Also, TOOLS, FORGES, BELLOWS, an EXCELLENT HYDRAULIC PROVING MACHINE, and the STOCK IN TRADE, at a fair valuation. A rare opening for an energetic manufacturer.—Address, to "The Proprietor of the Chain Works," as above.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—ALL PERSONS DESIROUS of lessening accidents from the SNAPPING of CHAINS, should USE W. CORFIELD'S PATENT DOUBLE INTERLINKED SAFETY CHAIN, adapted for all purposes, regular under strain, and free from violent jerks or surges, so destructive to common chain.—Address, No. 9, Sutton-street, York-road, Lambeth, London.

PATENT LEVER BREAK, FOR RAILWAY WAGONS, doing away with the obnoxious break rack. Can be APPLIED TO EXISTING STOCK AT A TRIFLING EXPENSE. Royalty moderate. Models can be seen at 34, Great George-street, Westminster; and the breaks in action at the works of the Railway Carriage Company; at the Peterboro' Station, on the Eastern Counties Railway; the Body Station, London, and North-Western Railway; the Cardiff Docks Station, Taff Vale Railway; and at the Works, Oldbury, near Birmingham, where all communications are requested to be sent.

TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS by WINDING OVER the HEAD. GEAR, USE THE PATENT SELF-ACTING STEAM BREAK, which at every lift from the mine shuts off the steam from the winding engine and applies the break; also records the number of lifts made.—For illustrated circular and price, apply to HENRY OGDEN, engineer, St. Mary's, Manchester.

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS. PREPARATION FOR GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

FOLKESTONE COLLEGE AND ASHORE BRANCH OF "BRITISH FLOATING COLLEGE FOR NAVAL INSTRUCTION AND MARINE ENGINEERING."—Periodical Examinations by Government Inspectors appointed by Her Majesty's Council of Education of the Board of Trade.

"Worthy of the Patronage of Government, the Shipping Interest and the Public."

Signed, DUNDOULD,

Admiral of the White and Rear Admiral of the United Kingdom. The course of instruction pursued at this National Institution will qualify pupils for the Royal or Merchant Navies, Civil Service Appointments, either of the Liberal Professions, or Commercial Pursuits, as also to prepare them for the Universities.

A staff of eminent preceptors, to teach the following branches of education, is attached: Navigation, Nautical Astronomy, Seamanship, Steam, Gunnery, Fortification, Mathematics, Classics, French, German, Drawing, English, Writing, Arithmetic, Rigging, Swimming, and Drilling.

Detailed prospectuses, containing the opinions of the highest authorities and upwards of 60 of the leading papers in the kingdom, with further particulars, may be obtained by application at the College, Parade, Folkestone; GRINDLAY and Co., 63, Cornhill; 124, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.; or 9, St. Martin's-place, Charing-cross, London, W.C.

JOHN ROBINSON, Principal.

N.B.—As only a limited number are received, immediate application is necessary.

ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORIES, DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, LONDON.

Conducted by MITCHELL and RICKARD (late John Mitchell, F.C.S.), Author of "Manual of Practical Assaying, Metallurgical Papers, &c."

Assays and Analyses of every description performed as usual. Special Instruction in Assaying and Analysis. Consultations in every branch of Metallurgical and Manufacturing Chemistry. Assistance rendered to intending Patentees, &c.

For amount of fees, apply to the office, as above.

NOTICE.—THE WHITE STAR clippers, comprising the LARGEST, FINEST, and FASTEST CLIPPERS in the WORLD, will be dispatched punctually at noon of the 1st and 20th of every month.

WHITE STAR LINE OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS.

SAILING FROM LIVERPOOL TO MELBOURNE, on the 1st and 20th of every month, and from MELBOURNE TO LIVERPOOL on the 1st of every month. Passengers forwarded by steamers to ALL PARTS OF AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, &c., at through rates.

RED JACKET ..... KIRBY. WHITE STAR ..... T. C. KERR. PRINCE OF THE SEAS H. A. BROWNS. STAR OF THE EAST. GAGGS. BLUE JACKET ..... CLARKE. SHALIMAR ..... J. R. BROWN. MERMAID ..... JAMES WHITE. ARABIAN ..... M. GANDY. BEECHWORTH ..... THOMAS FRAIN. SIROCCO ..... O'HALLORAN. CYCLONE ..... GEORGE KERR. TORNADO ..... AIKIN.

And other celebrated clippers. Ship. Register. Burthen. Captain. Date. DAVID G. FLEMING ..... 1425. 4500. HATFIELD ..... July 20. MATILDA ..... 1107. 3500. STEVENSON ..... August 1. GREYHOUND ..... 1562. 4650. DAVIES ..... August 20.

Passengers embark on the 19th July. The above splendid and fast clippers will be dispatched punctually on the days advertised with mails and passengers. The clippers of this line have made some of the fastest passages on record; they were built especially for the Australian passenger trade, and are commanded by men of great experience and skill. The saloons are fitted with great splendour, and furnished with bedding, linen, and all necessaries. The accommodations for second cabin and other classes cannot be surpassed by those of any fleet in the kingdom.

For freight or passage apply to the owners, H. T. WILSON and CHAMBERS, 21, Water-street, Liverpool; or GRINDLAY and Co., 63, Cornhill, London; or SEYMOUR, PEACOCK, and Co., 116, Fenchurch-street, London.

N.B.—Just published, and sent for two stamps, "Wilcox's Practical Hints to Emigrants to Australia and New Zealand."

EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND. WHITE STAR LINE OF LIVERPOOL AND NEW ZEALAND CLIPPERS.

SAILING on the 10th of every month. FROM LIVERPOOL TO NEW ZEALAND.

The clippers of this line consist of the largest, handsomest, and fastest sailing ships afloat, including the Red Jacket, White Star, Blue Jacket, Tornado, Mermaid, Skymaster, Telegraph, and Prince of the Seas, many of which have been employed in Her Majesty's postal service, and are famous for the rapidity of their passages, and the uniform satisfaction given to the passengers carried by them to Australia.

For Auckland and Wellington, forwarding passengers to Nelson, Otago, and Canterbury.

Ship. Register. Burthen. Captain. Date. SHOOTING STAR ..... 1518. 4500. E. J. ALLEN ..... Aug. 10. SHALIMAR ..... 1456. 4250. J. R. BROWN ..... Sept. 10. BLUE JACKET ..... 1074. 3200. CLARKE ..... Oct. 10. TELEGRAPH ..... 1108. 3200. DAVIS ..... Nov. 10.

The famous clipper ship, Shooting Star, will be dispatched punctually on the 10th of August, for Auckland and Wellington. This renowned clipper made the passage from Liverpool to Melbourne in 73 and 75 days, and on her last voyage home she passed and repassed one of the fastest ocean steam ships employed in this trade. Her captain (E. J. Allen) is one of the most popular commanders in the passenger trade, and has received on his several voyages the most handsome and flattering testimonials from his fellow-voyagers. The Shooting Star has accommodation for a large number of saloon passengers, for whose use a piano, bedding, linen, and all necessities are provided; a milk cow is carried for passengers in this class. The fore cabin is a large and elegant apartment, specially suited for a select number on second cabin dietary. The arrangements for second cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers cannot be excelled by any ship afloat. Passengers embark on the 9th of August; saloon passengers at Ten A.M. on the morning of the 10th August.

For all information respecting freight and passage, also the free land grants of 40 acres and upwards in the fine province of Auckland, New Zealand, list of agents, &c., refer to WILSON and CHAMBERS, 21, Water-street, Liverpool; or GRINDLAY and Co., 63, Cornhill, London; or SEYMOUR, PEACOCK, and Co., 116, Fenchurch-street, London.

N.B.—Just published, and sent for two stamps, "Wilcox's New Zealand Hand Book."

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA UNDER SIXTY DAYS. PAYASSE MONEY £14 AND UPWARDS.

To the consignment of Bright Brothers and Co., Melbourne.

BLACK BALL LINE OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS AND EAGLE LINE OF PACKETS.

In conjunction with the celebrated auxiliary steam clippers GREAT BRITAIN and ROYAL CHARTER.

Appointed to sail punctually from LIVERPOOL on the 1st and 15th of every Month.

The above, in addition to being the only line with steamers out of Liverpool, is composed of the LARGEST, FINEST, and FASTEST MERCHANT SHIPS in the WORLD.

Ship. Register. Burthen. Captain. Date.

HARMONIDES ..... 1564. 4000. MORAN ..... 15th July. CHAMPION OF THE SEAS. 1946. 5000. OUTRIDGE ..... 5th August. OCEAN CHIEF ..... 1092. 3500. BROWN ..... To follow. LIGHTNING ..... 2080. 4500. CLARKE ..... To follow.

To be succeeded by the following clippers and steamers.

GREAT BRITAIN. MARCO POLO. OCEAN CHIEF. LIGHTNING. CHAMPION OF THE SEAS. GIPSY BRIDE. GREAT TASMANIA. COMMODORE PERRY. MONTMORENCY.

The above celebrated steam and sailing clippers, forming the only lines honoured by a visit from Her Majesty the Queen, and so well known for their rapid passages, punctuality in sailing, and splendid accommodation unsurpassed by any ships in the world, will continue to sail regularly between Liverpool and Melbourne, thus affording to passengers and shippers the most unparallelled advantages. The commanders are men of experience, and noted for their kindness and attention to passengers.

The cabin accommodation is very superior, the saloons being elegantly furnished with every requisite to ensure comfort to passengers, and are supplied with beds, bedding, &c.

Parties wishing to bring their friends home, can obtain tickets for these ships leaving Australia every month.

Apply to GRASS, BRIGHT, and Co., merchants, 1, North John-street, and JAMES BAINES and Co., Tower-buildings, Liverpool; or to T. M. MACKAY and Co., 2, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

## RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO.

MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS, IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY, OLD BURBURY, NEAR BIRMINGHAM. MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY PLANT AND IRONWORK. NEW AND SECOND-HAND RAILWAY WAGONS ALWAYS IN STOCK FOR SALE OR HIRE.

LONDON OFFICES, 34, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER.

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## THE MINING SHARE LIST.

## DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Nom. Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
700	Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth	..	221	..	0 10 0.. 0 10 0..	Mar. 1859
5120	Alfred Consols (cop.), Philbrick [S.E.]	2 11 10	61	5% 6%	20 3 0.. 0 2 6..	April 1859
10000	Baumpool (copper), Devon	..	12 0	..	0 0 7 5.. 0 7 5..	May 1859
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2 6 8	71	7 7%	18 6.. 0 5 9..	May 1859
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	20 10	60	..	23 0.. 1 0 0..	Nov. 1859
200	Bottalack (tin, copper), St. Just*	91 5 0	160	..	438 5 0.. 2 10 0..	June 1859
1000	Care Brae (copper, tin), Illogan	18 0 0	74	..	249 10 0.. 2 0 0..	May 1859
200	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead), Cardigan	33 0 0	15	..	5 0.. 0 2 0..	Mar. 1859
12000	Copper Miners of England	25 0 0	25	..	75% per cent.	Half-yearly
350000	Ditto ditto (stock)	100 0	24	..	1 per cent.	Half-yearly
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer*	8 0 0	37	..	31 0.. 0 7 0..	May 1859
867	Cwm Eryd (lead), Cardigan	7 0 0	10	..	1 0.. 0 10 0..	June 1859
128	Cwmystwyth (lead), Cardiganshire	60 0 0	260	..	165 0.. 0 5 0..	May 1859
280	Dewrent Mines (all-lead), Durham	300 0 0	150	..	127 0.. 0 5 0..	July 1859
4076	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	4 6 3	13	..	0 10 0.. 0 2 6..	Feb. 1859
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavistock [S.E.]	1 0 0	450	..	663 0.. 0 9 0..	May 1859
358	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne*	128 17 6	300	..	614 10 0.. 8 0 0..	June 1859
512	East Bassett (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	10 0 0	179	..	160 165	..
303	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	14 0 0	8	..	60 0.. 0 8 0..	May 1859
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool Illogan	24 5 0	175	..	305 0.. 0 2 10 0..	Aug. 1859
5700	Exmouth (silver-lead), Christow	4 14 0	8	..	3 15 0.. 0 2 6..	April 1859
1400	Eyam Mining Co. (lead), Derbyshire	5 0 0	38	..	18 13 4.. 1 0 0..	Aug. 1859
2560	Foxdale, Isle of Man, Limited (lead)*	25 0 0	42	..	60 8 3.. 1 0 0..	Mar. 1859
458	Gambler and St. Aubyn (cop.) [S.E.]	15 0 0	64	..	59 61	..
6000	Great South Tolquis [S.E.], Redruth*	14 6 0	131	13%	24 7.. 4 7 6..	June 1859
1024	Heradsford (lead), near Liskeard*	10 0 0	9	..	5 15 0.. 0 15 0..	June 1859
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10 0	125	..	1086 0.. 0 5 0..	May 1859
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales*	15 0 0	107	..	331 10 0.. 3 0 0..	June 1859
5000	Mendip Hills (lead) [L.], Somerset	15 0	13	..	1 18 6.. 0 5 0..	May 1859
180	Minera Mining Co. (tin), Wrexham	25 0 0	125	..	41 2 6.. 3 0 0..	May 1859
20000	Miners Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	13	..	14 3 2.. 0 9 10..	Jan. 1859
470	Newtownards Mining Co. (Co. Down)	50 0 0	35	..	56 0.. 0 1 0..	Sept. 1859
5000	North Dolcoath (copper), Camborne	1 6 6	54	..	5 0.. 0 2 6..	June 1859
6000	N.W. Bassett (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	..	61	..	4370 Narrawa (cop.), Mawgan	..
6400	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6	14	..	3000 Carn Vivian	..
200	Phoenix (copper, tin), Linkinhorne	100 0	420	..	319 0.. 0 25 0..	May 1859
1772	Pether (tin), St. Agnes	..	5	..	1 19 6.. 0 12 6..	April 1859
460	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	20 13 2	75	75	90	..
2530	Rhosyddol and Bacheddon (lead)*	11 5 0	12	..	0 16 0.. 0 3 0..	July 1859
1024	Rosewarne and Herland United	..	7 0 0	..	1 0.. 1..	June 1859
18000	Ruanedan Colliery Company, Limited	9 7 0	..	..	0 1 10%.. 0 1 0..	Aug. 1859
512	South Carradow (cop.), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	5 0 0	235	..	290 240	..
256	South Garra, Kenwyn*	26 6 0	40	..	288 0.. 0 5 0..	May 1859
512	South Tolquis (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall*	8 0 0	70	..	6 0.. 2 0 0..	June 1859
1772	Soilber (tin), Wembury	..	5	..	3 19 6.. 0 10 0..	July 1859
460	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	20 13 2	75	75	80	..
2530	Rhossyddol and Bacheddon (lead)*	11 5 0	12	..	0 16 0.. 0 3 0..	July 1859
1024	Rosewarne and Herland United	..	7 0 0	..	1 0.. 1..	June 1859
18000	Ruanedan Colliery Company, Limited	9 7 0	..	..	0 1 10%.. 0 1 0..	Aug. 1859
512	South Carradow (cop.), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	5 0 0	235	..	290 240	..
256	South Garra, Kenwyn*	26 6 0	40	..	288 0.. 0 5 0..	May 1859
512	South Tolquis (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall*	8 0 0	70	..	6 0.. 2 0 0..	June 1859
1772	Soilber (tin), Wembury	..	5	..	3 19 6.. 0 10 0..	July 1859
460	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	20 13 2	75	75	80	..
2530	Rhossyddol and Bacheddon (lead)*	11 5 0	12	..	0 16 0.. 0 3 0..	July 1859
1024	Rosewarne and Herland United	..	7 0 0	..	1 0.. 1..	June 1859
18000	Ruanedan Colliery Company, Limited	9 7 0	..	..	0 1 10%.. 0 1 0..	Aug. 1859
512	South Carradow (cop.), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	5 0 0	235	..	290 240	..
256	South Garra, Kenwyn*	26 6 0	40	..	288 0.. 0 5 0..	May 1859
512	South Tolquis (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall*	8 0 0	70	..	6 0.. 2 0 0..	June 1859
1772	Soilber (tin), Wembury	..	5	..	3 19 6.. 0 10 0..	July 1859
460	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	20 13 2	75	75	80	..
2530	Rhossyddol and Bacheddon (lead)*	11 5 0	12	..	0 16 0.. 0 3 0..	July 1859
1024	Rosewarne and Herland United	..	7 0 0	..	1 0.. 1..	June 1859
18000	Ruanedan Colliery Company, Limited	9 7 0	..	..	0 1 10%.. 0 1 0..	Aug. 1859
512	South Carradow (cop.), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	5 0 0	235	..	290 240	..
256	South Garra, Kenwyn*	26 6 0	40	..	288 0.. 0 5 0..	May 1859
512	South Tolquis (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall*	8 0 0	70	..	6 0.. 2 0 0..	June 1859
1772	Soilber (tin), Wembury	..	5	..	3 19 6.. 0 10 0..	July 1859
460	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	20 13 2	75	75	80	..
2530	Rhossyddol and Bacheddon (lead)*	11 5 0	12	..	0 16 0.. 0 3 0..	July 1859
1024	Rosewarne and Herland United	..	7 0 0	..	1 0.. 1..	June 1859
18000	Ruanedan Colliery Company, Limited	9 7 0	..	..	0 1 10%.. 0 1 0..	Aug. 1859
512	South Carradow (cop.), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	5 0 0	235	..	290 240	..
256	South Garra, Kenwyn*	26 6 0	40	..	288 0.. 0 5 0..	May 1859
512	South Tolquis (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall*	8 0 0	70	..	6 0.. 2 0 0..	June 1859
1772	Soilber (tin), Wembury	..	5	..	3 19 6.. 0 10 0..	July 1859
460	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	20 13 2	75	75	80	..
2530	Rhossyddol and Bacheddon (lead)*	11 5 0	12	..	0 16 0.. 0 3 0..	July 1859
1024	Rosewarne and Herland United	..	7 0 0	..	1 0.. 1..	June 1859
18000	Ruanedan Colliery Company, Limited	9 7 0	..	..	0 1 10%.. 0 1 0..	Aug. 1859
512	South Carradow (cop.), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	5 0 0	235	..	290 240	..
256	South Garra, Kenwyn*	26 6 0	40	..	288 0.. 0 5 0..	May 1859
512	South Tolquis (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall*	8 0 0	70	..	6 0.. 2 0 0..	June 1859
1772	Soilber (tin), Wembury	..	5	..	3 19 6.. 0 10 0..	July 1859
460	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	20 13 2	75	75	80	..
2530	Rhossyddol and Bacheddon (lead)*	11 5 0	12	..	0 16 0.. 0 3 0..	July 1859
1024	Rosewarne and Herland United	..	7 0 0	..	1 0.. 1..	June 1859
18000	Ruanedan Colliery Company, Limited	9 7 0	..	..	0 1 10%.. 0 1 0..	Aug. 1859
512	South Carradow (cop.), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	5 0 0	235	..	290 240	..
256	South Garra, Kenwyn*	26 6 0	40	..	288 0.. 0 5 0..	May 1859
512	South Tolquis (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall*	8 0 0	70	..	6 0.. 2 0 0..	June 1859
1772	Soilber (tin), Wembury	..	5	..	3 19 6.. 0 10 0..	July 1859
460	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	20 13 2	75	75	80	..
2530	Rhossyddol and Bacheddon (lead)*	11 5 0	12	..	0 16 0.. 0 3 0..	July 1859
1024	Rosewarne and Herland United	..	7 0 0	..	1 0.. 1..	June 1859
18000	Ruanedan Colliery Company, Limited	9 7 0	..	..	0 1 10%.. 0 1 0..	Aug. 1859
512	South Carradow (cop.), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	5 0 0	235	..	290 240	..
256	South Garra, Kenwyn*	26 6 0	40	..	288 0.. 0 5 0..	May 1859
512	South Tolquis (cop.), Red					